

ABSORBIN MIRRORS RESILVERED

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

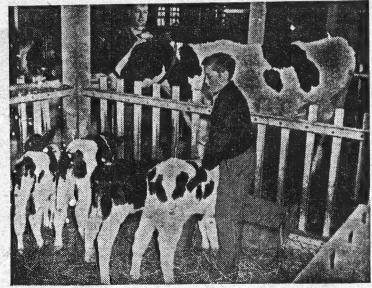


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v.44: no.4 1948

First Quadruplet Heifers



This is believed to be the first set of normal quadruplet Holstein calves all of the same sex born in Canada. Mother of the four heifers is the purebred cow, May Pontiac Rag Apple Peg. Her owner, Alvin Schmidt, Milverton, Onterio, and his ten-year-old son, Carl, admire the quads.

New Barley Varieties

seeding. These have been under test strong straw. for some time at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., says J. G. Davidson, Cerealist at the fairly substantial acreage in both Sas-katchewan and Manitoba. Titan and Montcalm, however, have just reached Head but somewhat less than Plush. the stage where fair supplies of seed should be available for next spring's demands. Plush, Titan and Montcalm are six-rowed, smooth-awned varieties, each one susceptible to the rusts, and Titan only, resistant to the smuts.

Plush has proved a very good yielder over a wide area. It is a feed

Farm and Ranch

IN Saskatchewan three varieties of variety only and is not acceptable to barley, Plush, Titan and Mont- the Canadian malting trade. It is caim are of interest for 1948 spring medium late in maturing, has medium

Titan is also a feed variety. It has very strong straw and erect heads that tend to resist shattering and is farm. Plush has been grown on a regarded as a good combining variety. It is classed as early maturing. This variety has yielded well at Indian

> Montcalm differs from both Plush and Titan in that it is not only a good feed variety but a high-class malting variety as well when grown in the more humid parts of the province. Under such conditions it usually yields well. In dry areas, as a rule, it neither gives satisfactory yields nor is it suitable for malting. Montcalm is not well adapted for combining as the heads tend to break off readily when it is ripe. However, swathing would help to overcome this difficulty. At Indian Head, Montcalm has yielded less than Plush or

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JAMES H. GRAY, Editor MARTHA OLSON, Home Editor EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE: 414 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto, Ont. W. H. PEIRCE, Representative

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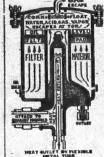
Introducing Two New Features.

We'd like to direct your attention to two new sections we have started in this issue on pages 8 and 10. The first—"REBUILD-ING THE WEST"—we hope to expand considerably in coming months. It is dedicated to publicizing the good works of all agencies which are engaged in constructive efforts. If your community has built a lake or a swimming pool, reclaimed a slough or planted trees, we would welcome the chance to tell the story.

The second feature - "THE EXPERTS ADVISE"is an attempt to provide a digest of the valuable information put out by varigovernment offices. Our hope, as time passes, is to make this a most interesting and informative section of the magazine.

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UNIVERSITY OF ALREDTA

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

George McIvor, Dr. L. H. Newman And The Debt Agriculture Owes

Canadian Wheat Board, and Dr. Newman, the retired Dominion cerealist, who were recently in the news, have this in common — their services to prairie agriculture have placed every western farmer forever in their debt. It is a debt that ought to be paid off, not with flowery speeches or engraved testimonials, but in some more tangible fashion.

The farmers of Western Canada have been singularly fortunate from the beginning in attracting to their cause men of burning zeal and high idealism, men who gave everything and ask for nothing in return. They were men who became so engrossed in the struggle that they sacrificed their home life, their health and eventually their lives to serve the farmers. Names of such men will occur immediately to all. We hesitate to mention even one, let alone a hundred, because so many others have equal claim to recognition. Mr. McIvor and Dr. Newman will serve, instead, as examples.

The Canadian Government has at long last introduced legislation to bring the staff of the Wheat Board into a pension plan. The fact that there has been no pension, no security whatever at the end of the road for men like George McIvor will come as a shock to most farmers. That is not all. The members of the Canadian Wheat Board serve at the pleasure of the Government. Mr. McIvor and his colleagues could be fired tomorrow on the whim of the minister in charge, or as a result of a change in government.

What Price Integrity?

In short, the members of the Wheat Board are expected to devote the best years of their lives to serving the farmers, with the guarantee that there is no future or security in their jobs. To be chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board is to be the responsible head of one of Canada's biggest businesses. It is a tougher job than being president of a bank, a railway, an insurance company or the biggest retail store. It requires great ability and solid rock integrity.

Big business is willing, even eager, to pay its top men anywhere from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year. Many offer further inducements in the form of stock options which enable executives to accumulate capital assets and give them security. The Canadian Wheat Board pays its chairman \$16,000 a year, less income tax, or probably half what he could make elsewhere.

During the war big business men served the country in many capacities. None of them served it better than did George Mc-Ivor, none brought Canada more honor in foreign fields. As chairman of the cereals committee of the combined food board, his contribution won international acclaim. As a recognition of all this, he got his picture in the paper recently at an investiture at Government House, Ottawa. He was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

It was a fitting tribute, in a way. But it will buy George McIvor no comfort in his old age. It will not take care of his family should his life be shortened by his service to Western Farmers.

Let's put it bluntly: How long can Western Farmers as taxpayers go on being content to pay the men who serve them so well so much less than the men are worth to them or to others? True, they have been fortunate indeed to attract to their movements men to whom money and rates of pay have meant little. And it is true that no amount of money however great could buy the kind of service that has been rendered for love of the cause. Yet there is surely a heavy moral responsibility upon agriculture to see to it that those who serve it well are amply repaid for their service.

The Scientists' Salaries

That brings us at once to Dr. Newman and the whole agricultural science service. Dr. Newman retires on pension and will live in comfort. But what of the years he and his helpers spent in the Government service at ridiculously low salaries? What of the hundreds and hundreds of other scientists who work in laboratories and experimental stations and in provincial departments for salaries that are a disgrace to Canada?

The work of a single scientist may result in improvements to crops that will mean millions to the West. If it had not been for the work of Saunders, Newman, Goulden, Craigie and Harrington, how much wheat would we harvest in the West this year?

There is another side to the picture. What are we losing every year by the migration of some of our best young agricultural scientists to better paying jobs south of the line? Western Canada, with its dependence upon agriculture, is experiencing a serious shortage of men with scientific training. That can be blamed almost entirely on the niggardly salaries we offer these men.

Agriculture must recognize that it is the main loser from our big export business in scientific minds. Once it realizes this fact, something can be done about it. It seems to us that this is a sorely neglected subject. Hours are spent debating resolutions at farm local meetings that fundamentally are of little consequence. It's about time that the farmers of Western Canada accepted the responsibility for seeing to it that the men who serve them so well are paid what they are worth.

A Great Gain For The Western Farmers

THE significant of the conclusion of the International Wheat Agreement is this: It marks an important reversal in the thinking of the importing countries. Our customers now realize that "cheap" food policies, pushed to their logical extreme, mean self impoverishment of the people who eat the food. That realization is a tremendous gain for the primary producers of Western Canada.

The ruinous collapse of prices on this continent in the 1930's under the futures market system helped to produce breadlines in Europe. The milling interest abroad made immense profits while the difference between \$1.50 wheat and 35 cent wheat was not reflected in similar reductions in bread prices. But the agricultural depression, that made it impossible for us to buy goods regardless of price, destroyed the markets, and the jobs, of the workers who were our customers.

We in the West know that there is no enduring prosperity for us in \$3 wheat. We know all the consequences of booms and busts. So, now, do the people who buy our food. Neither the producers nor the consumers can enrich themselves through the impoverishment of the other. We will go on from there to a more sensible and happier world.

There will remain, however, some rather serious difficulties to be surmounted if the agreement is to run successfully through the next five years. Most pressing and serious of all is the foreign exchange famine. Getting currency with which to buy our food will remain Britain's major task for many months to come. It is not only Britain's task, it is Canada's responsibility too.

Gouging The Consumers Of Western Canada

It will probably come as a surprise to most of our readers to discover that our railways still insist upon being protected from unfair competition from oxcarts and covered wagons. That sounds silly, doesn't it? It happens to be true. That fact in itself is enough to lay the foundation for the claim that a complete overhauling of our whole railway freight rate structure is imperative in the interests of the people of the West.

We have pointed out previously how the people of Saskatchewan and Alberta pay through the nose because we do not have the benefit of the Spokane formula in Canada. The freight charges on a whole catalogue of things we buy is higher from eastern Canada to Prairie points than it is from the East to the Pacific coast. The American people got rid of that kind of nonsense 40 years ago. Under the Spokane formula no railway can charge more to carry goods to a local point than it does to a through point, or one farther away.

We have to get that formula for Western Canada, too. And there are a lot of other things needed as well. A creamery at Red Deer, for example, ran into the oxcart business in trying to get a lower rate to Vancouver.

The rail rate on butter to the British Columbia port is \$1.50 per 100 lbs. A trucker offered to move it for \$1. But it was discovered that unless freight that was moved through the United States between two Canadian points was in a railway box car it would be liable to duty. That section of the customs act was enacted in 1902 and is still in effect.

(Editorials Continued on Next Page.)

Farmand Ranch Review Editorials

(Continued)

Many modern highway trucks are as big as box cars and just as substantial. Yet they are prevented from competing with the railways by a section of the Customs Act passed to protect the railways from wagon train competition. That adds up to increasing our cost of getting our goods to market.

Another item of exploitation of the consumers of the West is the mountain differential. According to railway theory, it costs more to move trains through mountains than it does across the prairies. That results in the "mountain differential" under which rates are boosted 25 per cent. But, and here is the rub, a freight shipment from a mountain point, such as Banff or Canmore, to Winnipeg, Saskatoon or Regina, will be charged the full mountain rate. This despite the fact that not a quarter of the distance is in the mountains, and much of that downhill into the bargain.

Then there is the special rat-race for Prairie dwellers that comes from the mutual railway discrimination against opposition points. Lethbridge, for example, is a C.P.R. town. Goods originating there will move to other C.P.R. towns for perhaps a third less than the people living in C.N.R. towns will pay.

A superb example of how this works is in the field of cement. All Alberta gets its cement from the Exshaw plant on the C.P.R. But farmers living on a C.N.R. line will pay 50 per cent more freight on all the cement they buy than their friends who live along the C.P.R. Here's an example: The rate between Exshaw and Wetaskiwin, both C.P.R. points, is $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds. Between Exshaw and Battle, the latter a C.N.R. point, the rate is 29 cents per 100. The distances are roughly equal.

Fortunately, the Alberta Government at least is aware of these lunacies in our freight rate structure and is prepared to press vigorously for their eradication. If the other prairie provinces would co-operate in the achieving of a United Front, we might get some action.

Here Comes Another Packinghouse Strike

In Regina recently Mr. Fred Dowling, head of the United Packinghouse Workers, predicted that there would be another packinghouse strike this fall if prices continued to rise. That ought to be warning enough to Western livestock raisers that they again have been elected to be the goat.

While we wait for the strike to develop, it might be useful for all concerned to think clearly as to where the nation-wide strike is leading us. The right of the workers to strike for higher wages, union recognition, holidays with pay, etc., are universally recognized. But when the recognition and acceptance of this right leads to a siege of the state, it surely goes beyond all accepted limits of collective bargaining.

That, in fact, was what the packing-house strike of last fall was — a siege of the state. The primary issue was not hours, wages or working conditions but the enforcement of a national settlement of a dispute that clearly fell within provincial jurisdiction.

It seems to us that it would be wisdom on the part of organized labor to recognize the garden path down which struggles of this kind are liable to lead it. The public and the primary producers have some rights. Certainly they have the right to expect that they will not be made the innocent victims of struggles between unions and employers. They showed patience and restraint last fall. But their patience is not unlimited. If it snaps it will be reflected perhaps in the passage of laws that will seriously curb union activities, even of those unions which have not been guilty of unfair practices.

Aside altogether from these considerations, there remains this question: In face of this warning, what are the governments of the West going to do to protect the primary producers from a repetition of the losses inflicted upon them, and on them alone, by the packinghouse strike of last fall?

The Tragedy Of The Senate

THE recent cabinet change at Ottawa and the appointment of a new member of the Senate was the occasion for some more hypocritical oratory about the Canadian Senate. It is now getting to be the fashion, when party hacks are pensioned off, to refer to their appointment to the Senate as promotions.

What cant!

The Canadian Senate today is a Canadian tragedy. It is a tragedy of lost opportunity and wasted effort. This body of men might well be one of the most valuable the country could have. The Canadian Senate could be the counter-part of the best of the British House of Lords, to which the ablest men the country produces could be appointed to serve their country. Such men as Lord Keynes, Lord Russell, Lord Cecil and others were ornaments to the British Parliamentary system.

The Senate could function as a continuing auditor of Canadian democracy. It could do all kinds of useful work for Parliament. It might conduct all manner of investigations. But as a repository for aged party hacks it does nothing. Its impotency must be a galling thing to men of ability and integrity like Senator Buchanan and Senator Robertson.

The measure of the Senate's stature today is the contempt with which it is treated by the whole of the Ottawa Press Gallery which for years has boycotted its meetings. In order to obtain "publicity" the Senate has been forced to hire a member of the gallery to attend its sessions. He is paid by the Senate, out of the funds provided by the taxpayers, to listen to Senate speeches. His job is to write a daily report of Senate proceedings and make it available to the Press Gallery on the off chance that something worth a newspaper line or two has been said.

That is the Canadian Senate. It consists of 87 members who are paid \$6,000 a year each. Theoretically they are supposed to represent the provinces and by law must be resident of the provinces from which they are appointed. Yet it has not been uncommon, despite the law, for Senators to abandon the provinces they are supposed to represent and take up residence elsewhere.

In such an atmosphere, patriotic citizens who enter the Senate with an honest desire to serve their country are beaten before they start. Before they can serve their country the Senate must be reformed. It ought to be completely reconstructed and made into the useful democratic instrument it can be. Senate reform was once a popular issue in Canada. It's an issue that should be resurrected, for Senate reform was never in more serious need than it is today.

Protest? Sure! But To Whom?

WE were intrigued the other day by a statement in a handout from Mr. H. G. L. Strange of the Searle Grain Company. The sentence in question reads:

"Prairie farmers, I suggest, should protest any lowering of coarse grain prices."

Coarse grain prices have been "lowering" lately as a direct result of speculation on the Chicago Futures Market. They were driven down by gamblers selling coarse grains, in Winnipeg and Chicago. What intrigues us is this: To whom should the farmers address their protests?

Let's see. If they protest to the Grain Exchange they will be told that the Grain Exchange has nothing to do with prices and only provides the machinery by which buyers and sellers meet. If they protest to the speculators themselves, if they have their addresses, the letters will be filed and forgotten.

Somehow, we doubt that a protest to Mr. Strange would bear much fruit. Still, its something new for a Grain Exchange advocate to urge farmers to protest against "lowering" prices. We can recall no advice of this kind being given back in 1931, when we had the kind of freedom in marketing that the Grain Exchanges wants restored.

The New Look In Definitions

MAYBE we're old fashioned. But we've had a hankering lately for the days when a simple word was as good as a four-bit definition. That, of course, was before everyone sat on chesterfields and were content with sofas. Or when we had ice-boxes instead of refrigerators. Or when crooks went to jail instead of being sentenced to penal servitude. Or when we called a boom a boom and not an inflationary spiral

The Communist Menace Hovers Like a Cloud Over Ottawa

By MAUD FERGUSON
(Farm and Ranch Review Resident Correspondent)

bated in the House of Commons ing March — the Wheat Board bated in the House of Commons during March — the Wheat Board Act, Veterans' Pensions, the Lost Polish Treasure and Hong Kong — the debate on Communism is the one that may eventually supercede all others in its final effect on Canada.

A red cloud hangs over the country and viewed from Parliament Hill is causing grave concern and some alarm to every political party in the House. All express a desire to get rid of it, but are divided as to the best means to achieve this end.

to achieve this end.

To outlaw Communism would gain little. It would merely drive it un-derground. To allow it to continue to infiltrate organizations under various progressive guises, would be fatal to the country. To tighten Canadian laws

the country. To tighten Canadian laws would probably result in the limitation of civil liberties, a step any conscientious defender of democracy deplores. Nevertheless it is the step mostly likely to be taken.

Certainly ominous clouds are moving in to spoil any remaining golden hours of liberal thinking. There is discernible a definite hardening of the right and left. It looks as if the man who tries to keep to the middle of the road may be run down by the surge of traffic on either side.

traffic on either side.

Weeding Out Begins

For months past the government has been weeding out Communists and their sympathizers—a direct outcome of the Espionage Case. In a recent move, Communists are being banned entry to Canada under a clause in the Immigration Act, which has rarely been put into effect in the past, Objectively a beginning has been rade. been put into effect in the past. Obviously a beginning has been made.

Speaking on Communism in the debate, the Minister of Justice said:

"All honorable members feel that it is a menace to our parliamentary institutions, to our civil liberties and to what we call our way of life.

"We are acquainted with the Communist mentality. It is a sort of fanaticism they have for Marx and Lenin and their other prophets. In their and their other prophets. In their eyes the end justifies the mean and ordinary rules of mortality do not apply. They are quite ready to join civil liberties' association and any other kind of association and to advocate freedom of thought and freedom. cate freedom of thought and freedom of speech and freedom of action and freedom of religion until that time when they will suppress all those very freedoms themselves. And the people of Canada should realize that." He felt there were no cause for panic, but de-plored the apparent strength of the Communists in the Labor Unions.

A. L. Smith, Calgary Progressive

Conservative, named names of Communists both in B.C. Labor Unions— Pritchet in one, Harvey Murphy in another, and in the Calgary Trades and Labor Council — Longworth and Yore Daniels. He urged that the laws should be simplified and made much plainer,

OTTAWA: — Of all the subjects deso that people bearing allegiance to another country could be convicted of that offence and also be convicted much more simply of disseminating propaganda.

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F., leader whose party has consistently repudiated overtures by the Communists and who is anxiously aware of their desire to infiltrate C.C.F. ranks said: "As long as I am in the position I am in today, there will be no compromise with those who wish to overthrow the government by force and to undermine our democratic institutions, whether those people come from what is some-times called the extreme left, or in-

deed from the extreme right.
Perhaps Prime Minister King was right when in referring that day to Czechoslovakia he said: "It may well be that the disaster to that country may prove a beacon light which will guide the free nations to her deliver-ance as well as to the deliverance of other nations held in thrall by communism.

Who'll Succeed King?

The Prime Minister's plans remain a conundrum still unsolved in Liberal circles. True, he has paved the way for selection of a new leader at the Liberal convention to be held in Otta-wa August 5 to 7, but no-one is really quite sure that even with a new leader, he will give up his job as Prime Minister.

While the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent's shoulders are generally regarded as the natural resting place for the P.M.'s mantle, this fact is not being received with undiluted joy and thanksgiving. Many young Liberals throughout the country do not like the throughout the country do not like the idea of a man in his sixties taking over leadership of a party, which, without the fine Italian hand of W. L. Mackenzie King, is apt to become fractious and argumentative.

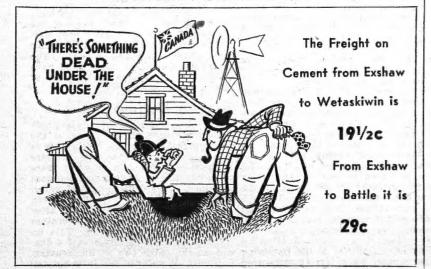
At present there is a dissent group of Ontario members raising their voices behind closed doors on Parliament Hill. While admiring Mr. St. Laurent's gifts, they are behaving in

voices behind closed doors on rarnament Hill. While admiring Mr. St. Laurent's gifts, they are behaving in the rather deplorable manner that some Orangemen do on St. Patrick's Day. They want a Protestant leader and are trying to boost the stock of J. L. Ilsley. But Mr. Ilsley disassociates himself from this kind of backing

While it is generally conceded that While it is generally conceded that Claxton, Abbott and Martin are St. Laurent backers, some political observers suggest that should names other than St. Laurent be introduced at the conventions — say the names of J. G. Gardiner or Stuart Garson of Manitoba, that the younger cabinet members would be foolish not to toss their own hats into the ring—or rather allow them to be tossed.

However, the truth of the matter is that no-one is any wiser on the subject of the Liberal leadership than they were a year or two ago.

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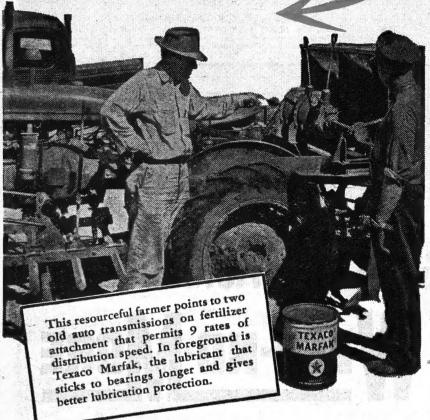
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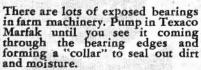


wo keen California farmers hit on the happy idea of adapting a fertilizer distributor to their cultivator tractor, thus one man is able to do two jobs at once.

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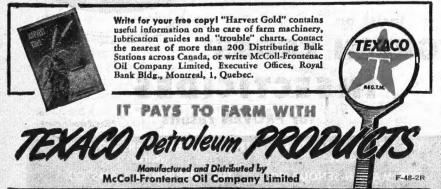
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Rebuilding The West

A Section Devoted to Irrigation, Reclamation, Land Improvement and Conservation.

Man-Made Resorts For Sask. Communities

Wellington, southeast of Regina, began a reclamation programme this past season with a two-fold purpose, the prevention of farm flooding and the storage of water for community

For many years waters from the hilly country south of Qu'Appelle and Indian Head flowed down in the spring on to the flat, heavy clay, farms of the Regina plains. A number of streams known locally by such names as Manybones Creek and McGill Creek streams known locally by such names as Manybones Creek and McGill Creek come from the hills, to join the Wascana Creek which flows northwest through Regina to the Qu'Appelle River. The waters spread out over the grain lands, causing great damage, and delays in farm operation. Following their loss by evaporation and seepage, the districts concerned were then short of water for livestock and domestic purposes. The Municipalities are meeting this double problem by constructing storage reservoirs to hold back the water during seasons of flood, for use in seasons of need.

The Municipality of Lajord constructed a reservoir south of Davin on Manybones Creek. It has a storage capacity of over 1,000 acre-feet of water or about 272 million gallons. Its surface area is 90 acres. Its maximum depth is 27 feet. In addition to its special benefits for the two purposes mentioned it will be stocked with fish and its shores will be planted with trees to form a resort for the country people of surrounding localities.

people of surrounding localities.

The Municipality of Wellington con

structed a reservoir near Tyvan with a surface area of 200 acres and a max-imum depth of 21 feet. Its normal storage capacity is 1,100 acre-feet, but it may be increased if necessary to It is located at a point 1,500 acre-feet. where three Municipalities join so will serve the people of a very large area.

To Get The Most Out Of Pasture

The controlled grazing and conservation of grass is receiving increasing attention in Western Canada. The attention in Western Canada. The most important source of animal food is grass. Over 60% of the livestock products that go to market are produced from grass. In 1946, grass from waste land in the Prairie Provinces was the foundation of nearly two million dollars worth of animal products, meat, butter, milk, wool.

Spring grazing of neitye grasses on

Spring grazing of native grasses on the prairies requires many more grass plants than summer grazing. It is the prairies requires many more grass plants than summer grazing. It is easy to overgrass native growth in the early season. Crested wheat grass on the other hand is a spring growing plant. It grows luxuriantly in the early season and falls off in the summer season. Thus, farmers or ranchers who are able to do so should plan to use crested wheat grass fields in the spring and fields of native grass in the summer; and when conditions warrant, the crested wheat grass again in the fall, as it is frequently an excellent fall producer.

In the management of grass lands in Southern Saskatchewan it has been found that pasture has no special ad-

Southern Saskatchewan it has been found that pasture has no special advantage over continuous grazing if only native grasses are being pastured. Conservation appears to be based on the practice of saving 50% of the growth at all times, not by alternating from one area to another and using the full growth. In Manitoba, on the other hand, the native grasses are such that conservation seems to be based on that conservation seems to be based on allowing pastures to rest for a full

season every year or so.

Speaking at a recent meeting of stockmen, an official of the Dominion Experimental Farm system advanced

THE Municipalities of Lajord and the following points on the question of Wellington, southeast of Regina, grass conservation in the short grass began a reclamation programme this and mixed grass prairie in Southern Saskatchewan:

Saskatchewan:

1. Rotations provide no benefit ever continuous grazing.

2. Our native species are best adapted to early and mid-summer use.

3. Crested wheat grass needs to be grazed most intensively during the early spring to get the best results from the seedlings and to protect the native grass for use during the sum. native grass for use during the sum-

4. Fencing may be needed to obtain the best use of these grasses.

5. A complete rest is not necessary

for native species providing grass conservation practices are followed.

Four Lakes Are Due For Comeback

Four lakes are being restored on the prairies of Saskatchewan by works built in 1947 by the P.F.R.A. Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture in co-operation with four Saskatchewan Municipalities. The levels of these lakes have been dropping for years and their shorelines have been receding, due to the cultivation of surrounding farm lands reducing spring runoff.

spring runoff.

In the Kindersley area of the Province, Shrimp Lake is being restored to a surface area of 500 acres with a capacity of 107 acre-feet, by damming its outlet and by diverting to it the water of a nearby creek which hitherto flowed past it

water of a nearby creek which hitherto flowed past it.

North of Estevan in the south-eastern part of the Province the outlet of Gooseberry Lake is being placed under control to maintain the lake at an area of about 240 acres. At this area the lake here storages canacity of averthe lake has a storage capacity of over 2,500 acre-feet.

West of Weyburn in the same section of the Province, Dry Lake is being restored to an area of over 300 acres with a capacity of 1,400 acre-feet, by diverting to it a channel through which a large volume of snow water escapes each spring to be lost by evaporation and seepage in flats of no

Southwest of Saskatoon a ditch has been dug from the Saskatchewan River to Pike Lake through which water will be pumped for restoring the level of the lake. To prevent it flowing back to the river, a series of dykes has also been constructed. Pike Lake has long been a center of use for the Municipalities southwest of Saskatoon and for numerous people from the city itself. At full supply it covers an area of 490 acres and contains about 1,500 acre-feet of water.

More Reservoirs

Over 2,000 farmers or ranchers built over 2,000 farmers of ranchers built farm reservoirs on the prairies of the Western Provinces in 1947. They own 58,000 cattle, 13,500 horses, 17,300 hogs and several thousand sheep. The reservoirs they have constructed have as their chief use the maintenance of this livestock population.

Bigger Dugouts

The average size of the dugouts now being excavated on the farms of the prairies is 2,500 cubic yards, This is a considerable increase over the size of those constructed in the early years of development. At this size a dugout will hold over 400,000 gallons of water. This is sufficient for a herd of ten dairy cows for over four years, after allowing a 50% loss from evaporation and seepage in the dugout. This indicates the great farm value of a dugout as the dairy cow is the heaviest consumer of water of any farm animal.

Fierce? Yes, They Are at Times But There's Pin Money in Geese

By HENRIETTA K. BUTLER

farmers and owners of acreage over-look the possibility of a nice income from a flock of these really remarkable meat makers. There are dairy farms, poultry farms, mink farms, piggeries and rabbitries, but goose farms are

It's true a few farms maintain a dozen or so on the side, and provide their families and friends with some goose dinners during the year, but the larger establishments are missing some big cheques by not going in for these birds in mass production.

A farmer, living by the river, in showing me about his place, said, as he waved his hand towards a small flock of geese.

"There's where we really make the clear money! Those geese! They belong to my wife and the girls, for they raise them and look after them."

In the ditch were three old geese, and apparently some youngsters, sailing about with arching necks.

"My wife," he went on, as he pushed some more tobacco into his pipe, "calls the old ones, "Tom, Mary and Bessie'. I guess they're ten years old, anyway. But, by golly, can those two geese shell out eggs! I am fond of a goose egg for my breakfast, myself."

"I understand it doesn't cost much to raise geese,' said I.

"You're darned right," replied the farmer, "they just live off the country and ask for very little except in cold i snowy weather."
'What about water?" said I.

"You don't really need as much water as we have here, for goose rais-ing," the farmer answered, "but they the farmer answered, do like to go for a swim once in awhile and it seems much more natural if they can dabble about at the water's edge."

In Eastern Canada and the U.S.A., pond full of geese is a common and beautiful sight. Even during the cold-est weather, they step out to forage for themselves, washing their bills in holes in the ice. Cold does not affect them and they often have to be driven into shelter at night. It is not necessary to build barns or warm houses for geese. They require only a rough shed, a dry bed and freedom from drafts, allowing about six square feet per bird. You will have to really lock them up, for first thing in the morning, out they all go, following the leader, a brave and sturdy band.

Geese are extremely intelligent, and you may bet a good deal the old ones

THERE'S little that's new about know a lot about the daily routine of goose raising, but I believe that the farm. Homeward bound after a farmers and owners of acreage over-day away, rustling in the fields, they waddle back, chattering, as they fol-low the leader, with necks stretched and swollen from good pasture.

These are truly meat makers, re-

These are truly meat makers, requiring very little grain, and that only as a starter or finisher. By Christmas, with extra feedings of potatoes, turnips, hay, green tops, etc., and a little mash, the goslings will be weighing up to fifteen pounds or more — fat, delicious meat so much in descriptions. delicious meat, so much in demand for the holiday season, and fetching a good price. The market is scarcely, if ever, overstocked with goose.

The Christmas goose is often mentioned in stories. Lovers of Dickens will remember the Cratchits' goose, while as children, we learned the story of the Golden Goose. The food value of goose meat is high, the percentage of fat and protein even higher than that of beef. From the livers of fat geese, a delicately flavored paste known as "paté de foie gras" is made. Then, of course, the feathers, quills, down (swansdown) and eggs are valuable.

Some people are afraid of geese, and the gander does do a great deal of hissing, particularly, during the mat-ing season, but if you move deliberately among them, you need have no fear. Small folk, however, are best kept away from the birds. At this time, it would be best to keep the flock behind a fence, for they are still more fierce when the goslings are being protected.

The farm is the natural habitat of geese, and they are good grazers, requiring plenty of range and an abundance of green food. In the green months they live almost entirely on grass and weeds. They will mow your lawn for you and take out the dandelions!

The breeds most common in the West, are the Toulouse, which originated in France, and the Embden, which came from Central Europe. The Toulouse is mostly grey with white on the lower posterior, it is large and very popular; an adult gander weighing up to twenty-six pounds, and an ing up to twenty-six pounds, and an adult goose, twenty pounds.

The Embden is the white goose, with bright, blue eyes, and orange colored legs and bill; adults going twenty and eighteen pounds. Both these breeds are excellent layers. Two other breeds are found on some farms, the African and Chinese. Both are beautiful, stately birds. The Chinese, particularly, makes a good show bird.

Geese must be mated early, even during the winter months. Generally, the heavy varieties can only be mated with one, two or three geese to a gander. They must be kept penned up together for quite a long period, until they are absolutely acquainted then they are absolutely acquainted, then they may run with the flock. Old geese and ganders are very faithful to one another and it is often difficult to break up an attachment.

A goose lays, in the neighborhood of fifteen to twenty eggs, although some have been known to lay forty or fifty. They lay every other day and in the morning. Incubation period is

Farm Income In 1947 Will Exceed Previous Year

CASH income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products and from supplementary payments during the first half of 1947 amounted to \$753,865,000 as against \$730,983,000 and \$647,138,000 for the corresponding periods in 1945 and



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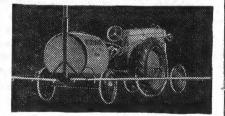
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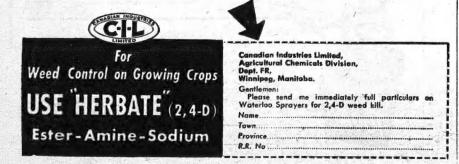
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(This section is devoted to summaries, in capsule form, of the releases from experimental farms, Federal and Provincial Agricultural Departments and Farm Organizations. Much of this material will have appeared elsewhere in more extended form. Our aim is to distil the essence from these hand-outs and present the material in a clear and concise form.)

Results Of 2,4-D Research Outlined In New Booklet

"2,4-D and Its Use" is the name of a new booklet which outlines in 16 pages the results of research and testthe weed-killing chemical since its introduction three years ago, prepared by H. E. Wood, Chairman of the Manitoba Weeds Commission, Best Sequence for Crops Department of Agriculture, and P. J. Olson, Professor of Plant Science, University of Manitoba.

Susceptibility of weeds according to species, stage of growth, and form-ulations used are among the subjects covered in the booklet. Other topics include tolerance of various crops to the chemical, with particular reference to flax, and the best times for treatment; characteristics of the dif- Prepare For 1948 ferent 2,4-D formulations with a comparison of the advantages of dusts and sprays; and types of machines suitable for applying the chemical.

Booklets may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, the office of the Agricultural Representative.

Sprinkler Irrigation For Pastures

The experimental use of sprinkler irrigation on a 33-acre plot at the Agassiz experimental farm, showed a profit of \$32.87 an acre, according to a bulletin from the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The trial was conducted to test results on high quality pasture. Irrigation started early in July and three applications of water, each amounting to 2 - 2½ inches were made in 60 days. The cost of irrigating, including 10 per cent depreciation, electric power and labor amounted to \$14.33 per acre. Because of sustained growth, which would have been impossible without the water, heavy applications of fertilizer were necessary. That ranged were necessary. That ranged acre. A secfrom \$4.95 to \$13.81 per acre. A second crop of alfalfa hay, produced by irrigation, was worth \$32.87 an acre more than the combined costs of irri-

Moreover, when the rains came in the fall the irrigated land produced much more than that which had been left to nature. The dry land took such a beating in August that the crop did not recover in the fall. The main drawhelk to sprinkler irrigation is drawback to sprinkler irrigation is the high cost of equipment.

Growing Flowers and House Plants

Practically everything you want to know about successful plant growing is in a new booklet written by William Godfrey, head gardener at the Morden Experimental Farm. Mr. Godfrey is one of Canada's top men in his field and knows the answers to most of the problems that plague indoor plant growers. A postcard to Morden or growers. A postcard to Morden or Ottawa, asking for Farmer Bulletin 145, House Plants, will produce a copy by return mail.

Warble Fly Season

Here's what warble fly infestation of cattle means: loss of weight of cattle on pasture, slow gain in feed lots, lower milk production and damaged hides and carcasses. That's useless lower milk production hides and carcasses. That's useless waste. Application of derris dust during March, April, and May will erading the nest completely. Yet last year uncate the pest completely. Yet last year half the cattle in Alberta went untreated.

After 30 years of tests, the Brandon experimental station has found this the most satisfactory rotation of crops wheat, hay, hay, wheat and oats. The rotation of fallow, wheat, wheat and oats resulted in crops yielding from 8 to 15 per cent wild oats. Second wheat was particularly dirty.

Spray Operations

NOW is the time for growers to put their spray outfits in good order. A careful inspection machine before operations working order. the start will detect badly worn parts, faulty hose connections, gaskets, and other parts. New parts are more readily available and servicing more easily obtained now than during the spraying season and should be arranged for as soon as possible.

An overhaul now will save costly delays later on due to mechanical breakdown or loss of time and labour through inefficient operation.

Growers should order their season's supply of insecticidal and fungicidal materials well in advance of the time they are needed. Having spray materials on hand avoids delay due to delivery or temporary exhaustion of local supplies.

On Buying Forage Seed

You can't be too fussy about the grade of seed you buy, according to J. E. Birdsall, Alberta crop improvement supervisor. If you intend to grow forage seeds, buy registered seed if it is obtainable. The second choice is certified but on research according to the control of the second choice. is certified, but on no account accept lower than No. 1. Insist on brome grass seed being certified free of couch

Make Sure Seed Is Well Cleaned

WHERE will your seed grain be cleaned? A. M. Wilson, Field Crops Commissioner for the Alberta Department of Agriculture, suggests that the fanning mill on the farm is still the best method. Home-grown grain cleaned on your own farm will not introduce new weed seeds.

There are many grain elevators equipped with machines to remove dockage, but neither the elevators nor the machines were ever intended to clean grain for seed. The removal of dockage from grain does not make. seed. Sooner or later, farmers who Treating Seeds rely on elevator cleaned grain for Propletting treatment planting will introduce new weeds on their farms. These will be far more serious than all that can be gained through the ease of having dockage removed in the elevator.

Rescue Wheat

CONSIDERABLE interest is being shown by United States plant breeders in the saw-fly resistant wheat Rescue, developed at the Swift Cur-Experimental Station by A. Platt and his associates.

J. L. Eaglesham, Supervisor of Pest Control for the Alberta Department of Agriculture, reports that for the past two years, the use of Rescue in Alberta has been steadily growing. was made available to selected farmers under a supervised multiplication plan in 1946. All the seed produced that year was redistributed to farms in saw-fly infested areas for use in 1947. Rescue wheat is playing an important part in the control of the wheat stem saw-fly in south-eastern Alberta.

However, Rescue is not the final answer to the saw-fly problem. It has its weaknesses, and plant breeders are still at work trying to improve on their previous efforts.

Fertilizer and Wheat

Will the use of commercial fertilizer increase the wheat yield? The experimental station at Lethbridge has released results of its hothouse experiments. Wheat grown in the fertilized soils headed out two to nine days before that grown on unfertillized soils. It ripened two to seven days earlier. The fertilized soil produced heavier crops and the heavier the application of fertilizer, the greater was the yield.

These were greenhouse tests, extensive field tests will be required to check the conclusions before any recommendations can be made with confidence to farmers.

2,4-D Sprayers

DURING 1947, 500,000 acres of grain were sprayed with 2,4-D as a weed control measure on the Canadian It is estimated that about 5 to 10 times that amount will be sprayed in 1948. According to a mimeograph just released by the Al-Department of Agriculture, spraying to date has proved much more satisfactory than dusting. Only a very limited amount of dusting with 2,4-D was done in Alberta last year.

The amount of water required in New Booklet the spraying process has been con-Early spraying siderably reduced. was done with adapted orchard or livestock sprayers, and from 80 to 100 gallons of water per acre were used. It is now agreed that 3 to 5 gallons per acre is adequate.

The mimeograph, "2,4-D Sprayers", provides a guide for the information those considering purchase of sprayers. It contains a list of sprayer manufacturers, and gives a number of suggestions that should prove useful Building, Manitoba. to the prospective buyer. Some of the qualifications outlined as desirable in a sprayer are high concentration, low pressure, low gallonage or fog-type nozzles, even coverage and distribution of liquid, rust-proof equipment and so on.

A copy of the mimeograph, "2,4-D Sprayers" can be had by writing to the Field Crops Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Pre-planting treatment of seeds will yield better crop dividends, according to the Morden Experimental Farm. It strongly urges caution, however, in the handling of the disinfectants, many of which are poisonous. Recommended disinfectants for most vegetables are Ceresan, Semesan Jr., Arasan and Spergon. Very small quantities of disinfectant are required. Consult your seed house or agricultural agent for

Weed-Killing Barley

The use of early barley to clean up fields infested with weeds is recommended by H. J. Mather, Alberta department of Agriculture. Fertilizer applied at seeding time is also recommended to stimulate barley growth.

To Improve Pasture

Add a pound or two of creeping red fescue grass seed per acre when sow-ing forage crops, if you live in the moister sections of Alberta. It's a highly nutritious, leafy grass that stays green all summer. It's not a good hay crop, but its extensive root system adds fibre to the soil. It's not suited to the drier areas.

Rotenone Controls Grubs

The North Dakota Extension Service recommends that a five per cent rotenone mixture dusted on cattle in the spring will control grubs. This is followed, later in the year, by spraying the animals with DDT. The rotenone should be rubbed into the hair of infested cattle.

Farm Home **Improvements**

Thinking of rebuilding or remodel-ing your home? The University of Illinois Cóllege of Agriculture has come up with a useful booklet of ideas. If you want one its called circular 620, north central regional publication No. The address is Urbana, Ill.

Bees and Clover Seed

To increase the yield of clover seed, To increase the yield of clover seed, instal several hives of bees near the field. Honey bees are the best of all pollinators for sweet clover, though wild bees do the best job on alfalfa. W. G. le Maistre, Alberta apiarist, suggests that farmers who hesitate to keep their own bees might well induce commercial beekeepers to set hives near their clover crop.

How to Exhibit Beef Cattle is Subject of

A new booklet entitled "Some Tips on Selecting, Fitting and Showing Beef Steers" has been prepared by Charles E. Goode, Agricultural Representative for Portage la Prairie. The fully illustrated, 20-page booklet has been designed primarily for members of Boys' and Girls' Beef Calf Clubs, but is a valuable guide for all persons interested in preparing and showing interested in preparing and showing beef cattle at livestock exhibits.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Legislative

THE board of grain commissioners has approved a resolution recommending that Red Bob wheat be allowed on grade. It is understood that the grade loss would be from one northern to three northern. F. S. Ludlum, chief inspector of the board said there would be no immediate action. It is expected Red Bob will be graded as one northern in the coming crop year.

Kill Weeds in ELECTIVE WEEDENLESS

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OFFICE WATERLOO. ONTARIO

Canadian Co-ops Make Incredible Progress

By JACK DENHOFF

SASKATOON: - "Co-op. Parliament" was in session in Saskatoon three days last month, when 150 delegates from co-operatives in every part of Canada and Newfoundland met to hear and give reports on progress of their

Progress was "incredible" according to Ralph S. Staples, Toronto, retiring president of the Canadian Co-operative Congress, in his annual report.

He said expansion of the co-operative movement was essential to the welfare of the world's peoples. Farmers had built up the co-operative movement in Canada and workers were now build-

Canada and workers were now building it up in the towns and cities.

The congress laid groundwork for establishment of a national co-operative credit society but it was indicated that a year at least would elapse before definite steps could be taken on a national coals. tional scale.

So far Saskatchewan had the only credit society with the necessary powers, with Ontario reportedly consider-ing similar legislation.

. Chief obstacles included doubt as to the legal standing, with fears expressed that the congress might run afoul of federal banking laws.

Delegates were urged by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers of America United Auto Workers of America (C.I.O.) to work for a closer link between co-operative movements and labor unions. Victor G. Reuther, director of education for the union, made a similar appeal.

Saskatchewan House Votes For GX Closing

REGINA: — As a result of the announcement made recently by Trade Minister C. D. Howe, that complimentary provincial legislation would be necessary before the Canadian Wheat Board could be authorized to take over marketing of oats and barley, Premier T. C. Douglas stated that the Saskatchewan legislature is ready at any time to bring down the complimentary pro-

ncial legislation.
At the same session, the Saskatchewan House unanimously passed a resolution calling for closing of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the establishment of a national marketing board to handle coarse grains.

Grasshopper Warning

SASKATCHEWAN farmers could expect the worst grasshopper threat in eight years this summer, it was forecast by H. W. Moore, of the federal entomological laboratory, at Saska-

recently completed it was predicted 'hoppers would be more numerous and widespread than in any year since 1940, when damage was considerable. Eggs were found in dangerous quantities in 170 municipalities in the province. Roadside, two-striped and Packard varieties were expected to cause most of the troubble.

The picture was not all dark, however. North of an east-west line just below North Battleford there was only a tiny patch were 'hoppers were expected, just south of Prince Albert, and conditions there would only be moderately bad. moderately bad.

Except in the extreme south Regina was the eastern most point in the danger area, and infestation here was uanger area, and infestation here was relatively light. The line undulated eastward south of there to Weyburn, but this area, too, was only in the "light" danger zone.

Moose Mountain and Western

Moose Mountain and Yorkton areas could expect another damage-free year.
Large stretches around Eastend, Gravelbourg, Mossbank, Radisson, Rosthern, Last Mountain, Eyebrow-Bethune, and west of Kerrobert were heavily infested

Hon. I. C. Nollet, Saskatchewan's minister of agriculture, said control would depend mainly on a good spring baiting program with further baiting during July and August to prevent increased infestation in 1949.

creased infestation in 1949.

At the same time the department of agriculture announced its three-point anti-hopper program for 1948.

Sawdust would be laid down free at points designated by municipalities or improvement districts. Mill feeds would be similarly provided where a municipality required more than 1½ tons. Sodium arsenite would also be provided free freight prepaid. provided free, freight prepaid.

Saskatchewan News Items

Saskatchewan farmers preparing for spring discovered certified seed oats and barley would cost them plenty this year. An official of the federal govern-ment's seed branch at Saskatoon said there was enough certified oats and barley seed to go around but the price

was high.

Certified seed oats was selling between \$1.50 and \$2.00 per bushel, and barley between \$2.50 to \$5.00 depending on variety.

He added there was a shortage of lower-priced oats, in particular, and this type of barley was not plentiful.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in an official statement lauded the new inter-national wheat agreement. The pool the agreement guaranteed west-farmers "the greatest measure of ern farmers stability in the marketing of wheat they ever enjoyed in the history of western Canadian agriculture.'

Saskatchewan farmers using community pastures operated under the prairie farm rehabilitation act paid an average of \$2.16 per head for livestock pastured during 1946.

. . .

About 20,000 Saskatchewan farmers received financial aid totalling \$2,000,000 under the prairie farm rehabilitation act for small water conservation

projects between 1935 and 1946.
Maximum assistance under the scheme totals \$125 for a dug-out, \$150 for a small dam or \$350 for small irrigation project.

New Facts About 2,4-D

SASKATOON: - Agriculturists are now able to tell farmers just about how good 2,4-D is — and also how bad. That was the substance of an ad-

dress recently by the University of Saskatchewan's professor of plant ecology, Dr. T. Pavylchenko, speaking to the annual convention of the Western Canadian Horticulture Society at Saskatoon.

Dr. Paylychenko told the horticulturists this was not possible as late as last spring because it was not until 1947 that the widely-acclaimed weedi-cide had undergone extensive trials under field conditions.

Before last year farmers and agriculturists were "so fascinated" with results achieved from experiments with 2,4-D it was put into wide use although not adequately understood or

Among experiments, showed low temperatures did not effect the chemical in that when warm weather returned its activity would resume unimpaired.

However, it should not be applied during temperatures higher than 80 degrees because frequently this result-ed in a conspicuous burn to crops.

Of great importance to Saskatchewan, he said, was the discovery that 2,4-D could safely be used in eradicating weeds in flax crops. This offered hope Saskatchewan might become a centre of linseed oil production. The province had a favorable climate and almost unlimited acreage for growin

Czechoslovakia - Where We Come In Just 10 Years Ago

By BEN MALKIN

Like the dismemberment of Czecho-Like the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1939, the
recent coup in Czechoslovakia by
which the Communist party attained
absolute domination of that country
has awakened the world to the peril of
further Communist expansion.

The claim of the Soviet Union during and after the war that all she
wanted outside her borders was a ring
of friendly states is now seen by

mg and after the war that all she wanted outside her borders was a ring of friendly states is now seen by everyone as a flat lie. She wants power, and she wants that power to extend as far into the world as possible. For more than two years, perhaps, we should have known this. But we gave the Soviet Union the benefit of the doubt. They had suffered much during the war. Before the war, the countries on her frontiers had certainly been unfriendly to her, and a number of them had fought against her. All this was true, and was a strong argument in favor of permitting her to make sure that the nations surrounding her would not arm against her. It was thought that once she was sure of this, she would become less suspicious of the West, and would pursue a peaceful course in and would pursue a peaceful course in the world.

the world.

The ravishing of Czechoslovakia has, however, completely unmasked Russia's intentions. Czechoslovakia was a country friendly to the Soviet Union, with a foreign policy oriented to Russia's interests. Czechoslovakia, for example, refused to participate in the Marshall Plan, which she at first welcomed, because Moscow forbade such participation. Czechoslovakia was moving toward a socialist economy, which is what the Communists claim is their objective, too. Then why did the Communists, through their control of the police machinery in Czechoslovakia, decide to seize powin Czechoslovakia, decide to seize pow-er and impose on a democratic country a tyranny as oppressive as Hitler's-or Stalin's?

Power Is the Answer

Clearly, because they wanted power. If Czechoslovakia could attain socialism without the establishment of a Communist dictatorship, if other countries could do the same thing, then the tries could do the same thing, then the fundamental tenet of Communist faith would be broken. The Communists have been trying since 1919 to peddle the idea that socialism can only be attained by imposition of a dictatorship. If this fundamental belief was proved wrong, then their influence would become negligible over the workers of come negligible over the workers of western Europe, most of whom appear to want socialism but accept the idea of dictatorship only because they have been convinced it is necessary to the achievement of socialism.



Duffy in The Baltimore Sun

Such an event would mean a disastrous decline in Communist power. The coup in Czechoslovakia became necessary to prevent that.

The murder of Czechoslovak freedom has therefore revealed the true purpose of Stalin's foreign policy as it did Hitler's in 1939. Unlimited power is the immediate aspiration of the Communists, as it was of the Nazis.

The reaction of the West to this clear revelation has been immedaite and logical. The Benelux countries—Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg—already loosely united in a customs union, have met with Britain and France to draft a 50-year treaty which involves, virtually, a complete pooling of economic, military and political resources of the five countries to tical resources of the five countries to stem Communist aggression. This new alliance may well result in a United States of Western Europe.

The Marshall Plan, too, was speedily passed in the U.S. Senate. It will assist enormously the convalescence of western Europe from the wounds and sickness of war.

These were the two immediate, con-These were the two immediate, concrete steps taken after the fall of Czechoslovakia. They should stand as a clear warning to Stalin that the West is prepared to fight to preserve its freedom, and that these two steps are by way of being preparatory mea-sures to wage a fight against aggres-

sion.

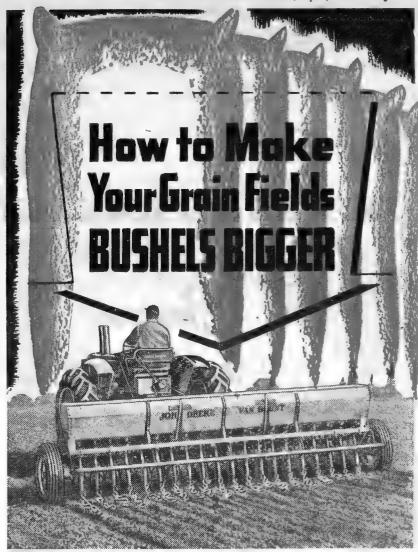
For the sake of peace, it is to be hoped Stalin will heed the warning. Hitler never did. He believed, as did his advisers, that the West was decadent. It was a dying civilization. He learned differently, but at great cost to the world. It is to be hoped that Stalin, who perhaps also believes the western world of free men to be incapable of decisive action, will not have to learn the hard way that free men can fight. The issue of war or peace is up to him. If he miscalculates the lengths to which he can go without involvement in war, there will be war. If he decides that for the Communists to pull any more fast ones be war. If he decides that for the Communists to pull any more fast ones such as they did in Czechoslovakia will precipitate a war, there may yet be peace. It is up to him.

In the summer of 1945, Jacques Duclos, leading intellectual of the French Communist party, wrote a letter to the Communists of the United States telling them that the time for collaboration with the democracies had ended, and the time to declare war on them had come. The western world ended, and the time to declare war on them had come. The western world should have paid more attention to this letter than it did. Duclos was speaking for Stalin, and he meant every word of it. Now the west is beginning to show that it understands the purport of this letter, and is prepared to fight if the Soviet Union pursues its war policy much further.

New Clydesdale Sire For Saskatchewan

THE University of Saskatchewan, with the co-operation of the Pro-vincial Department of Agriculture, has purchased the imported Clydes-Stallion, Windlaw Proprietor, from the estate of R. Ray McLaughlin, Elmcroft Farm, Oshawa, Ontario.

Windlaw Proprietor (23840) is a dark, blue roan, foaled the 20th of March, 1941, and bred by Robert Pollock, Loganswell, Newton Mearns, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He was imported to Canada in August, 1944, by the late Mr. McLaughlin. His sire is the great Show and breeding horse, Windlaw Pre-eminence (23011) by Douglas Castle (21620) by Amir, the outstanding breeding son of Kismet.



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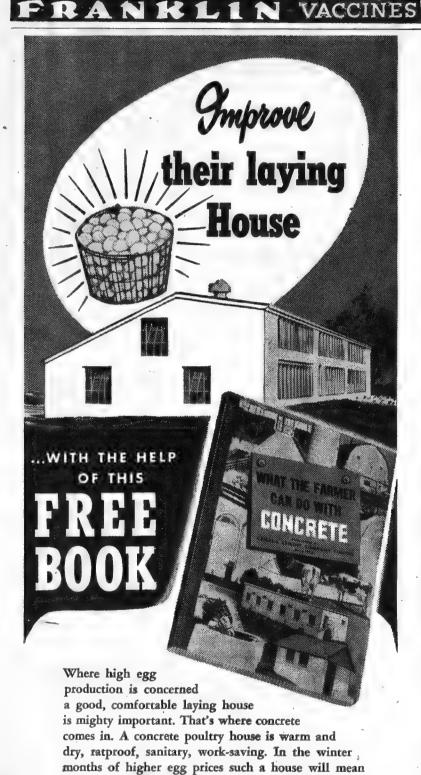
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Continuing The Search For a Super Barley

Highlights from the National Barley And Linseed Flax
Convention in Winnipeg.

By TREVOR HOLLAND

WINNIPEG: — More than 200 active and associate members of the National Barley and Linseed Flax Committee attended the annual meeting of the association here. All phases of barley breeding, production and research, as well as matters relative to the production of flaxseed and vegetable oils, were discussed. T. J. Harrison, chairman of the committee, presided.

Increasing interest in the oil-seed crops was responsible for the committee giving unanimous support to a resolution that it should widen its scope to embrace all oil seeds. With the passing of this resolution it is expected that a change in the name of the national association will follow.

The first day of the two-day meeting was spent discussing barley problems. P. R. Cowan, Cereal Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, opened the session with a paper covering the breeding of barley in the various institutions across Canada.

The objectives in breeding barley for Canada were clearly outlined by Prof. A. E. Lods, department of agronomy, Macdonald College, Quebec. He said it is not always possible for the few breeding projects conducted separately to accomplish all that is needed.

The practice of growing mixed barley and oats results in the need of barley varieties suitable for this type of grain production. Although there is no exact information as the characteristics wanted, breeders are reasonably certain they are somewhat later maturity, better straw, and resistance to shattering when dead ripe.

Other objectives facing the plant breeders are the developing of varieties which tiller freely or are productive through establishing a thick stand, hull-less or naked barley and disease-resistant varieties.

Dr. A. G. McCalla, department of plant science, University of Alberta, reviewed the experiments that had been conducted in the search for a "super-barley". He suggested that a cross between Montcalm and Titan barley might contain the answer.

Montcalm is an excellent quality malting barley. However, it is a little late, it has a rather weak straw and it breaks at the neck. It is also susceptible to loose smut. Titan barley has none of the weaknesses of Montcalm, but it has no malting quality and is more susceptible to ergot than many other varieties. The "superbarley" would have to contain the best qualities of both.

It would take a lot of fundamental research to get the necessary knowledge about the inheritance of many of these characteristics. One problem facing the plant breeder is the fact that in many cases a plant may have escaped infection and yet not be a disease-resistant variety.

To make the best use of the knowledge already gained and the breeding material on hand, it is necessary to have a catalogue of the occurrence of the important characters in all of our breeding stocks. Until we have such information, much of the practical breeding will be "shots in the dark", many of which are a pure waste of energy, time and money. Fundamental research is a prelude to practical breeding, according to Dr. Mc-Calla

Following the presentation of a paper on the barley export market, prepared by K. A. Powell, the committee requested the Canadian government to give power to the Canadian Wheat Board to issue permits for the export of 10,000,000 bushels of barley to the United States.

Other papers presented during the barley session dealt with the Requirements of Malsters, Parental Breeding Stock, Breeding of Dual-Purpose Barley for the Province of Saskatchewan Effective Crop Rotation, Germination Tests and Feed Barley Research.

With experts expecting the shortage of fats and oils to continue until 1950 or 1951, F. H. Lehberg, Toronto, recommended an acreage equivalent to that of 1947, namely, 1,500,000 acres with a production goal of 12,000,000 bushels for Canada for this year.

New Flax Varieties

The report on experiments conducted in the breeding and production of flax was presented by Dr. W. G. McGregor, Cercal Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who gave a review on the data on 25 varieties and hybrids tested in 1947.

Three new varieties, Dakota, Rocket and Sheyenne were licensed last spring for distribution in Canada. Tests on these varieties showed that Dakota will not yield as well as Royal, but the earlier maturity and more uniform ripening appear to be sufficient to offset this disadvantage and more than make up to the farmer in a satisfactory return for his crop.

On the average of the station tests Rocket outyielded Royal, Dakota or Victory and in the supplementary test it held up fairly well. In maturity, Rocket appears to come in between Dakota and Royal.

kota and Royal.

Regarding oil content and iodine number, Dakota is about 2 per cent below Royal or Bison, following more the pattern of Redwing. Sreyenne also follows the Redwing pattern, while Rocket combines these two high quality attibutes. Minerva, which goes still further in producing high quality, is rather late in maturity and its rust resistance has been somewhat disappointing. It is being used in the breeding program as a high quality parent.

parent.

In the breeding program more attention is being directed to the disease situation. On flax wilt a new disease nursery has been established on the experimental farm at Indian Head and another at Winnipeg. The technique developed by W. E. Sackston, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Winnipeg, and used successfully at Ottawa and Agassiz for pasmo will be used at Indian Head also this senson.

Soybeans and sunflower seed came into the picture more than ever before. It was pointed out by Dr. F. Dimmock, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, that the former will become more important to both Canadian agriculture and industry as the years go by.

Manitoba Crown Lands Re-opened for Civilians

Civilian applications for the purchase of Crown Lands, dated on or after May 1st, 1948, will again be considered by the Land Branch, Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, announced in the Manitoba Legislature.

Opening up Crown Lands for sale to civilians will in no way restrict sales to veterans, Mr. McDiarmid pointed out. In fact, he said, veterans will still receive the preference in a conflict between a veteran applicant and a civilian applicant for the same piece of land, providing other considerations are equal.

"Crown Lands have been reserved for the exclusive benefit of veterans of the Second Great War since 1945," Mr. McDiarmid said, "and a large number have benefited from this policy." Due to the rapid falling off in veteran applications in recent months, however, the Government will again accept applications from civilians, he said.

Eighty per cent of the persons mentioned in the Bible are men.

Breeders'Notes

Freshening Heifers Without Calving

British Experimenters Get Some Remarkable Results.

EXPERIMENTS carried out at the Cambridge Agricultural Research Station to induce lactation in heifers without their calving have met with marked success, and the yield after artificial treatment approached that given after normal calving. The method employed was the implantation under the skin of the heifer (usually in the region of the neck) of tablets of the drug "Stilboestrol", and heifers treated with the drug came into milk from one to six weeks after implantation, the yield at first being low, but subsequently rising steadily for some weeks.

The Stilboestrol tablets were left under the skin of the animal for periods varying between 50 and 110 days, and it was discovered that a treatment duration of 100 days did not yield results as satisfactory as one of 60 days, and it was eventually concluded that the average optimum period was about 75 days.

When the period of treatment was over, a second operation was performed on the heifers to remove the incompletely absorbed tablets, and it was found that a rise in milk yield followed the removal, whether the operation was affected during the rise or the decline of the originally induced yield. An average yield from 48 heifers which were implanted at the station: 20 of the animals gave 100 lb. or more of milk in the seventh week of treatment. In the ninth week the average yield stood at between 123 and 141 lb. of milk, and the quantity increased for a further three weeks, but after that time a gradual decline commenced, until the heifers were yielding about 75 lb. in the 25th week after lactation had commenced.

After the heifers had passed through their period of induced lactation, they were returned to their normal breeding cycle, and about 70 per cent. got into calf, the service rate being roughly 2.6, which was above average. A rather high incidence of abortion marked the recovery period, but this may be due to the selection of animals, as all the heifers chosen for these experiments had previously failed to get into calf.

Research into artificial insemination has also progressed, while another series of experiments have shown that it is possible to double the calving percentage of beef cows by injections from the pituitary glands of horses. Cows so injected regularly produced twins instead of single calves.

Experiments have also established that the best lambing results are obtained when the ewes are given concentrated feeding for six weeks before lambing, and that harder feeding during the earlier stages does not affect them seriously so long as concentrated grazing is possible before the lamb is born.

Other results obtained by the Cambridge Research Station scientists include the breeding of chickens so that they will display sex-link characteristics at the time of hatching, broods having been produced in which the colour of the down plainly marked the male bird. The roosters carry black stripes on their down, while pullets are unmarked. These markings disappear in three days with the thinning of the down.

Alberta Holsteins Win All-American Honors

TWO Alberta Holsteins that were earlier named All-Canadian in their respective classes have now received the All-American awards. These are Swallwell Texal Bess who has been named All-American Junior Yearling Heifer for Pickard & Clark, Acme, Alta., and who was Junior Champion at the Royal Winter Fair last fall. The other is Highcrest Pippin Rag Apple owned by R. C. Briggs, South Edmonton who has been chosen as All-American Senior Yearling Heifer. She also was a first prize winner at the Royal.

The Reserve All-Canadian Aged Cow, Frasea Leonora Wayne, owned by J. Grauer & Sons, Eburne, B.C., received Honorable Mention in the Aged Cow class for All-American. The Reserve All-Canadian Get-of-Sire by Colony Colanthus Perfection also owned by J. Grauer & Sons, Ltd., received Honorable Mention for All-American.

Canadian Holsteins won eight out of the 15 All-American awards and took two reserves. Both the aged cow and aged bull awards went to Canadian animals, the former going to Glenvue Noelle Inka, bred by D. S. Dunton, Brampton, Ontario, and the latter to Montvic Rag Apple Marksman owned by J. J. E. McCague, Alliston, and C. J. Cerswell, Beeton. These two animals were grand champions at the Royal Winter Fair.

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BACON-TYPE SOWS & BOARS
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134 SOWS — 33 BOARS

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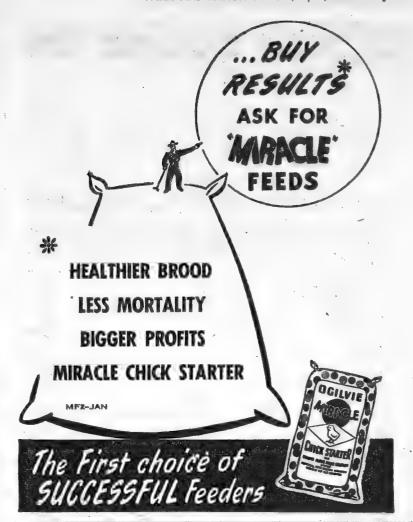
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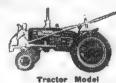
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Manitoba Credit Union Made Gains In 1947

WINNIPEG: — In order to accommodate delegates attending the annual meetings of both the Credit Union Federation of Manitoba and the Manitoba Central Credit Union Society, these meetings were held in Winnipeg on successive days. The Federation is the provincial educational body for Manitoba Credit Union and the Central Credit Union Society is the financial organization embracing all financial organization embracing all Credit Unions in the province.

This years marks the 100th anniverthis years marks the routh analysis ary of the formation of the Credit Union movement, W. B. Tenney, organization and educational director for the Credit Union National Association, told delegates and friends attending the banquet in connection with the meetings. He said that this fact alone gave the movement some measure of stability.

According to records Manitoba stood second in the formation of new credit unions in 1947. There are now 12,000 credit unions in Canada and the United States serving approximately 10 per cent of the total population.

D. G. Reimer, president of the Federation, was chairman at the meeting deration, was chairman at the meeting of that organization, and in his report stated that much more educational work is necessary to reach potential members in Manitoba. In his capacity as official delegate to the annual meeting of the CUNA Mutual Insurance Scalety, held in Milyroupe leaf meeting of the CUNA mutual insurance Society, held in Milwaukee, last year, Mr. Reimer reported that the total coverage in force as at December 31, 1946, amounted to \$129,632,351.

Canadian representative for CUNA, C. Gordon Smith, outlined the business to come before the annual meeting of that society in Madison, Wisconsin,

May 14.

Other suggestions to be present Other suggestions to be present at the CUNA annual meeting are that the whole of the Western Hemisphere be included in the operation, that the association instigate health and accident insurance and the CUNA be empowered to carry mortgages of Canadian members as is now the practice in the United States.

in the United States.

It was the 4th annual meeting of the Central Credit Union Society Limited and more than 110 delegates and visitors, representing Credit Unions and

Co-operatives in the province attended.
Frank W. Miller, manager of the
Central Society, in his report stated
that the membership now stands at 100 representing an increase of 11 credit

unions in 1947. A breakdown of this membership showed there were 83 membership showed there were 83 Credit Unions, 8 Co-operatives and 9 individual members in the society. Receipts during 1947 were \$442,167.-58, making the total receipts since the

beginning of the Society \$847,291.12.

Loans during 1947 totalled \$317,234

and during its three years of operation
the Society has issued loans totalling \$563,994.

Undivided earnings last year total-led \$945.06 and the meeting approved a recommendation of the board that a patronage dividend be declared on fully paid-up shares as at December 31, 1947, at the rate of 3 per cent.

Manitoba Briefs

At the 58th annual meeting of the Veterinary Association of Manitoba, held in Winnipeg, recently, Dr. E. L. Houck, provincial livestock inspector, was elected president with Dr. J. Arbuthnott, Portage la Prairie, vice-president and Dr. J. M. Isa, secretary.

Hon. D. L. Campbell, Manitoba Minister of Agriculture, in the current session of the Manitoba legislature, warned farmers against concentrating warned farmers against concentrating too heavily on cereal grain as com-pared to livestock. He contended that the livestock production is still the backbone of agricultural life in this province. While the grain situation is still good, "we should be in a vulner-able position if we sacrificed live-stock."

At the annual meeting of the Mani-At the annual meeting of the Manitoba Horticultural association, a resolution was passed calling on the Provincial government to incorporate onions, carrots and turnips in the Grading Act for 1948. Delegates contended that the bill authorizing the grading of potatoes had greatly facilitated the commercial buying, selling and particularly the processing of potatoes.

Production Per Farm in Manitoba Reaches New High, Report Reveals

Manitoba's net agricultural production rose in value to \$188,819,000, and a new high of \$3,597 per farm, according to the Annual Report on Crops, Livestock, etc., just issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 5.2% over the 1946 net value of production, which totalled \$179,350,000, and approaches the 1944 record of \$192,845,000.

Litter helps to keep the floor of the brooder house warm. In North Dakota, crushed corn cobs or peat moss is recommended.

Vegetable Grading Extension Urged

WINNIPEG: — Delegates attending the annual meeting of the Manitoba Horticultural Association, held in Winnipeg, endorsed a resolution calling on the provincial government to incorporate onions, carrots and turnips in the Grading Act for 1948. The resolution stated that the bill authorizing the grading of potatoes has greatly facilitated the commercial buying, selling, and particularly the processing of potatoes

cessing of potatoes.
Clarence J. Edwards, Winnipeg, was elected president of the association for 1948, with Dr. F. L. Skinner, Dropmore, and Prof. E. T. Anderson, Win-

more, and Prof. E. T. Anderson, Winnipeg, as vice-presidents, and M. R. Bevan, Winnipeg, secretary.

Other officers are: W. B. Bain and G. M. Hutchinson, of Portage la Prairie; F. W. Broderick, B. Peturson, J. H. Nichol and J. R. Almey, of Winnipeg; P. Daman, Hulton; Mrs. R. B. Smith, Manitou; B. Gorby, Brandon, and W. R. Leslie, Morden

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Co-op. Implements To Change Its Form Of Organization

SASKATOON: - A move to eliminate the 37 incorporated member companies, giving more direct control to individual members, was taken at the annual meeting of Canadian Cooperative. Implements Limited in Saskatoon last month.

The new company would be known as The Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited and shares will be ex-

capitalization was increased from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. J. B. Brown, Winnipeg, re-elected president of the Winnipeg, re-elected president of the company, said this was in anticipation of the day when farm implements would be available on a large scale and more finances needed. No attempt would be made to sell more shares at present. Capitalization of the company had been increased a year ago from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Outstanding shares to date total "nearly \$900,000," Mr. Brown said. Directors declined to make public a

Directors declined to make public a financial statement, but said the company was not short of finances and had operated at a profit for the past three

Main reason for the change in organization, it was explained, was to provide for a "more democratic conby farmer members. Currently trol" by farmer members. Currently the Co-op is controlled by the 37 incorporated companies and it was stated these were too cumbersome. Members had to drive more than 100 miles in some instances to attend meetings.

The new set-up will follow largely that of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, with the membership split up into a minimum of 150 units in the three prairie provinces and a maximum of 250. Each district will have delegate representation.

The first two years' output had been mainly sleighs, steel-wheel trucks, wagon boxes, harrows and heavy farm hardware.

In 1945 a new-type tillage tool developed by C.C.I.L., a self-cleaning harrower, was placed in production and last year the Co-op. pioneered again by introducing a hybrid discharrow called by the trade name "Disker".

Distributing branches are at Regina, Edmonton and Saskatoon.

George Urwin, Saskatoon; J. W. Baldwin, Reston, Man., and W. Hawrelak, Jr., Edmonton, were elected vicepresidents.

Nearly 150 delegates, nearly half com Saskatchewan, attended the two-day conference.

Forage Seed Offered at Cost

REGINA. — Seed mixtures for forage crops will be available at cost to Saskatchewan farmers from the Department of Agriculture under the 1948 forage crop program, Agriculture Misister I. C. Nollet announced recently in drawing attention to the importance of farmers growing their own feed stocks.

Although a large quantity of fodder was harvested in Saskatchewan last summer under the feed conservation program, Mr. Nollet said, many farmers had to import substantial quantities of high-cost fodder during the last six months. Freight charges and high baling costs made this fodder more expensive than that produced on the farm, he added.

Under the 1948 forage crop program farmers in the southwest can buy mixtures of alfalfa, brome and crested wheat at \$1.90 for a quantity sufficient to seed one acre. A mixture of alfalfa and brome will be sold at \$2—the bare cost of the seed. The Department of Agriculture pays freight charges and supplies sacks as well as inoculum for the alfalfa, the minister said.

Sask. In Top Place

Saskatchewan led all other provinces last year in field crop production, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The latest figures put the Canadian total for field crops at \$1,315 millions. Here is the provincial break-

* ** *	
M	illions
	of
D	ollars
Saskatchewan	343
Ontario	277
Alberta	273
Quebec	.162
Manitoba	145
New Brunswick	41
British Columbbia	
Nova Scotia	22
P. E. Island	21

According to George W. Robertson, secretary of the Saskatchewan Cooperative producers, the development of an industry based on making fuel alcohol from grain is unlikely. Best results so far have given two gallons of fuel alcohol from one bushel of wheat - high-priced fuel indeed.



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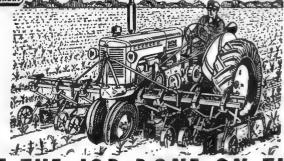


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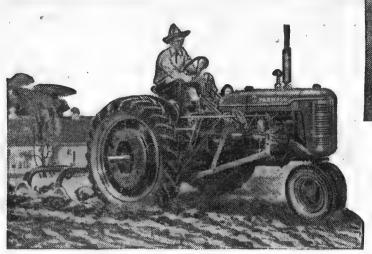
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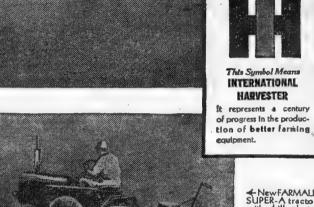
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What an array of new IH equipment it is! Every machine is the leader in its field, made by International Harvester, pace-setter in farm equipment manufacture. Every machine has been designed and built to make farm mechanization more complete and to bring additional time and labor-saving advantages to the family farm. These machines are as up-to-date as tomorrow. They fit today's way of farming, with the emphasis on soil conservation and better land use. They're made for simple, convenient one-man operation.

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A Speed up the hay harvest with the new No.
45 Pickup Baler. Self-feeding, fully automatic. Farmaill H (or tractor of equivalent. power) handles it nicely. No auxiliary engine people

The new, small Net 4-E Hammer Mill to be powered by a 3,5 or 73 hp. electric motor or the Fermell Cub Tracto-Handles all types of grain and feed. Ideal for owe head bin Installations.

Seed Cleaning Process Is A Most Complicated Job

Camrose Forage Seed Plant Handles 8,500,000 lbs. of Crop.

(By Special Correspondent)

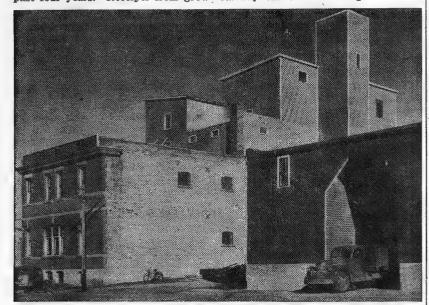
CAMROSE: — Forage seed growing in Alberta has forged ahead at such a rate that the big modern plant of the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative of the Co-oper tive is scarcely able to keep pace with the constantly increasing flow of legumes and grass seeds despite round the clock operations and daily ship-ment of a carload of fine seeds, sacked for sale in Canada, United States or countries across the sea.

countries across the sea.

From an insignificant handling of 3,000 pounds of forage seed and 34,000 bushels of registered seed grain in 1941, the volume multiplied into a business with a \$2,000,000 turnover last year. Its considerabble trade of the third season, 1,600,000 lbs. of forage seeds along with 144,000 bushels of registered cereal seed, has soared of registered cereal seed, has soared to a volume five times as great in the past four years. Receipts from grow-

and a tin box is filled for the sample room. It passes through the inspec-tion office where analysis record the presence of primary and secondary noxious weed seeds. A grade is thus established and later a second tin box reposes alongside of the first with a specimen of the cleaned product. These are held in the sample room for a

From the receiving room escalators for sacks and elevators for bulk lots, carry the seed aloft to one of the fifty separate bins. As required contents of any bin is moved through a series of any bin is moved through a series of cleaning mills. The clean product is then elevated to another series of storage bins. After passing through the huge blending bin, the product is elevated, dropped through sacking spouts. Hand trucks move the sacks to a conveyor that rolls them into a railway car on the siding.



ers of the 1947 seed crop have topped 8,500,000 lbs. of forage seed and de-liveries of cereal seed, still rolling, have eclipsed the year 1946 total of 684,000 bushels by a long piece.

Busy Staff in Plant

Under the direction of Seed Superintendent Roy Milhausen and with Peter Matheson, foreman of the plant, a staff of 36 men operate on three shifts daily. From October to mid-January, when the rush of seed grain congested operations, it numbered 58. The plant, one of the largest in Canada, is being constantly enlarged and equipment extended.

This central plant is but one of the system. Alberta Seed Growers also operate some smaller specialty and initial cleaning plants and several district seed warehouses and receiving stations throughout the province. The business is all directed from central offices in Edmonton where Arthur M. Smith, general manager, and the sales and accountancy staff are located.

Camrose gets the product of the small grower at any part of the province, assembles, processes, blends for uniformity, grades and ships a uniform, marketable product. As it comes from the thresher, forage seed often loses one-third in dockage and removal of straw, chaff and weed seeds. The seed is run through numerous cleaning units and over many screens and unless it meets required standards, is turned back for further runs. It is a meticulous process.

Marketing of commercial grain calls

Similar to the interior of a flour mill, the plant has numerous metal and wooden chutes. All elevator chutes must have open bottoms to prechutes must have open bottoms to prevent any accumulations of weed seeds and special care is taken to remove chaff, even dust. A blower system carries away all dust and chaff into an outer bin from which it can be loaded into a truck for disposal to become sheep feeders.

Air Blast Suction

Operation of the gravity machines may be varied as to need according to three factors, rate of feeding, tilt of screen, volume of air blast and speed of operation. The seed flows across in diagonal directions with the heavier seed moving to one side, trash to the other side and that for a repeat trip over the centre. In such a seed as Alsike quality of the separations is easily discernible, both as to color shades and size of seeds.

There are some other machines that do special jobs such as the spiral cleaner which operates by gravity, the seed scooting down gutter-like channels, round seed skidding to the outside of the track. It may be used for such jobs as removal of round weed seeds from varieties that have a flatsided seed, e.g., taking out the seed of wild mustard.

One of the difficult jobs in a seed plant is that of tearing off the tightly clinging husk of sweet clover seed. A commercial scarifier is used to rid this seed from its "shell". Created from the need of doing a better job, a Marketing of commercial grain calls for considerable accounting, but the forage seed business multiplies this. Registered seed must pass field inspection as well as bin inspection, for trueness to variety, freedom from naxious weeds, and, later, germination tests.

Each lot, when weighed in at the receiving warehouse of the plant, is given a number, a representative sample is drawn from the various sacks from the need of doing a better job, a home-built scarifier has been put into operation, and according to plant personnel is doing a fair job of hulling sweet clover seed. Designed by the seed boards technical advisor, Lester C. Anderson of Camrose, a retired seed grower and "Robertson Associate," it includes an adaptation of a cylinder from a thresher's grain separator, mounted in the frame of an old seed cleaning reachine. high pressure spraying FOR BETTER LIVESTOCK

BEAN

GETS DOWN TO THE HIDE

Really effective insect con-trol through livestock spraying involves a great deal more than just killing flies. To combat parasites that plague your stock and cut into profits, you've got to get through matted hair and dirt, alone down to the hide. clear down to the hide.

That's why you need a Bean High Pressure Power Sprayer with 400 pounds or more at the noxels: It reaches ticks, grubs and lice which ordinary low pressure spraying can't touch. Its penetrating power not only assures complete results from each spraying, but also greatly prolongs the effectiveness of the insecticide.

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How About Growing Flax? Here Are Some Answers -

A spring approaches farmers will again be going into the problem of what to plant. With the high price, flax will be a question mark with many. If help allay uncertainty in the minds of farmers over this controversial crop, the National Barley it in previous seasons. and Linseed Flax Committee got out a special question and answer booklet SHOULD ONE SOW FLAX ON SUMMER-

In case your copy has become lost, strayed or stolen, we are reprinting herewith some of the more pertinent points covered. For further information two booklets are recommended: The Growing of Flax, Agriculture Extension Booklet 62, published by the University of Saskatchewan; and Flax Production in Alberta, Circular 40, published by the University of Alberta.

Here, then, are the questions and the answers:

IS FLAX A PROFITABLE CROP FOR THE AVERAGE FARMER? YESI

Flax has never been a surplus crop. The increasing number of new flax uses and the new demand for flax straw indicate that the demand will increase. It should continue to be one of the most profitable small grain crops.

Flax is a high priced crop and requires good farming methods. High flax yields demand careful planning, good seed and correct cultural prac-When these are followed, flax should earn a prominent, profitable place in every crop program.

CAN WEEDS BE CONTROLLED? YESI

Weeds will always be a problem where flax is grown. However, many farmers, through obtaining clean seed, using a planned rotation and good cultural practices, have made weeds a minor problem.

IS FLAX HARD ON THE SOIL? NOI

Flax, properly handled, is not hard on the soil. In the early years flax was grown only on spring prairie breaking. While a good crop of flax was produced, it did not provide for the proper rotting of the sod and succeeding crops were often poor.

IS FLAX STRAW A PROBLEM? NO!

In the past, flax straw, when the IS A FIRM SEED BED NECESSARY? crop was combined, has been a problem. It was usually not sufficiently heavy to burn and caused considerable trouble in plowing or one-waying. In some areas it is no longer a problem. In the Red River Valley it is a source of revenue, and a recent announcement indicates that other areas will be developed in the near future. In 1945 some farmers sold flax straw to paper manufacturers at from eight to eleven dollars per ton delivered to the factory.

IS GOOD LAND NECESSARY? YES!

Flax is a cash crop and merits the use of first quality land.

when choosing the best field for flax in the soil. fertility, freedom from weeds, drainage and past history of the field. Here the tilth and cropping practices which have influenced these factors must qualify decisions. Flax needs good soil and available moisture for maximum growth. As a rule it does not grow well on sandy or gravelly

SHOULD THE SOIL BE WET? NO!

High, well-grained soil allows early spring work, which is most important in growing flax. High land is ant to be freer from weeds, for water carrying weed seeds will not have flooded

FALLOW? YES!

The summerfallow should be as free from weeds as possible. Before seeding, the soil should be levelled with a drag-harrow, possibly preceded by double-disking or duck-footing. Where disking and cultivating are necessary it should be as shallow as possible and a good cultivation job will result. Most summerfallows contain weed seeds and the flax grower should attempt to eliminate at least one crop of weeds before sowing his crop. After harrowing, it usually takes two weeks for the weeds to get a good start and seeding may be delayed until about May 15th or 20th.

SHOULD THE LAND BE FERTILIZED? YESI

The best evidence to date indicates that fertilizers benefit flax, but in most cases farmyard manure should be applied to the crops preceding flax. Commercial fertilizers if used sparingly at about 25 pounds per acre may be applied with the flax crops.

DOES FLAX CONTROL SOIL DRIFTING? NOI

Where there is danger of soil drifting, the use of small fields, about 20 acres each, sown in string between other crops is recommended.

CAN FLAX BE GROWN ON BREAKING? YES1

While fair crops of flax can be secured on spring breaking, it has been found that best results are obtained when the breaking has been done the preceding summer.

WILL FLAX COMPETE WITH WEEDS? NOI

Flax is a poor weed competitor. Give it the best chance by selecting a field that is known to be relatively free of the many common annual weeds that bother the crop.

YESI

Increased flax yields will more than compensate for the extra time necessary to prepare a proper seed bed.

IS THE PREVIOUS CROP IMPORTANT? YEST

In the past it has been the practice to recommend that flax should be grown only on breaking, summerfallow, or after intertilled crops. However. later investigations have shown that often cleaner and better crops may be secured on properly prepared stubble land. Flax stubble, however, should be avoided, as rust, pasmo and browning diseases live over winter on Four things should be considered the flax straw and stubble and wilt

WILL FLAX GROW ON STUBBLE LAND? YESI

The practice of sowing flax on stubble land has increased tremendously in recent years. This has been due to several factors, among them -(1) the efficiency of sowing with a one-way with a seed attachment; (2)

the warmer soil and quicker growth on stubble as compared with fallow; and (3) the weediness of most summerfallows requires more weed control tillage in the spring. Stubble land should be disked lightly in the This fall fall, soon after harvest. disking will start many of the weeds. Where no fall cultivation has been done, the land can be lightly disked early in the spring to cover surface weeds and encourage germination. After spring disking, it takes two weeks for a crop of weeds to make a start. Consequently, the seeding of the flax may be delayed until about the third week of May.

CAN FLAX BE SOWN WITH A TILLER COMBINE? YEST

The use of the tiller combine for seeding flax has increased enormously in Western Canada. One reason for this is the accuracy of the new seeder attachments as compared with the inaccuracy of the old worn drills.

SHOULD ONE SOW PURE SEED? YESI

Increased yields of one bushel or more per acre attributed to clean seed. This extra bushel more than pays the cost of having the seed cleaned and

IS THE VARIETY IMPORTANT? YES!

ROYAL - A high-yielding, rust-resistant variety developed at the University of Saskatchewan and recommended for all areas where rust is a hazard. It is particularly adapted to long season areas. It is moderately resistant to wilt and spring frosts.

REDWING - One of the older dependable varieties adapted, because of its earliness, to the more northern regions. This variety is moderately resistant to wilt and less susceptible to rust than Bison. It has consistently outyielded the later varieties in all northern and north-central areas in Alberta.

VICTORY - A white blossomed variety producing large brown seeds and maturing with Royal. Stands generally not uniform as-to height or maturity but yields well. Resistant to flax wilt and rust, but quite susceptible to pasmo.

VIKING — Has large yellow seeds of good quality. It resembles Royal in lateness. Yields somewhat less and has a much shorter straw. The very short straw of Viking is one of its disadvantages; the other is that it is very susceptible to the pasmo disease.

BUDA - Is a wilt-resistant variety, moderately resistant to rust. is grown only in a limited quantity in Western Canada and pure seed is difficult to obtain.

BISON - Is highly resistant to wilt, but very susceptible to rust. It was the main variety grown in Western Canada until rust became a prob-lem. Compared with Royal, Bison averages distinctly lower in yield. It is a few days earlier but should not be grown except in areas where rust has not proven to be a problem. It is the most satisfactory variety southern Alberta.

SHOULD THE SEED BE TREATED? YES!

Flaxseed should be treated with a mercuric dust such as Ceresan, Apply Ceresan at the rate of 11/2 ounces per bushel. The seed should not be treated more than one month before seeding.

Flax should be sown as soon as the soil is moderately warm, which is usually about the second week in May, or about a week after wheat seeding com-

SHOULD FLAX BE SOWN EARLY? YESI

Ordinarily flax should be sown before May 20th, except in the southern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Flax sown after May 25th will often be troublesome to harvest and low in yield and grade. However, it must be recognized that flax sown on stubble usually ripens in less time than a summerfallow crop and can therefore be sown later.

DOES RATE OF SEED AFFECT YIELD? YES!

For a variety with medium-sized seed, like Royal, from 25 to 40 pounds of seed per acre is recommended.

In Alberta irrigated land requires heavier seeding than dry land. Most irrigation farmers sow up to 40 pounds of seed per acre.

SHOULD SEED BE SOWN SHALLOW? YES!

The flax seeding is weak when emerging and is not able to push through a tight, hard soil, or break a thick surface crust. Flax should be sown into moderately firm, moist soil, but no deeper than is necessary to obtain uniform germination.

DOES FLAX MAKE LAND WEEDY? NOL

Flax does not bring weeds to the field, but because the slender plant does not shade ground as densely as do other grains, weeds present in the soil grow more readily.

WILL HARROWING AFTER SEEDING KILL WEEDS? YES!

Sometimes the weed growth will start before the flax. Where this happens, the harrowing of the field before the flax emerges may be effective in killing weed growth. Where narrowtoothed "weeders" are available, this implement may be used to better advantage than the harrow.

IS SPRAYING ADVISED?

A selective weed spray known as "Sinox" is most effective in combatting broad-leafed weeds. When applied to flax fields it causes only slight temporary, if any, injury to the flax plant, but effectively eliminates such weeds as wild mustard, pigweed, lambs-quarter, wild buckwheat, stinkweed and others. Tests indicates that the use of Sinox may increase yields three to four bushels per acre.

INSECTS ATTACK FLAX?

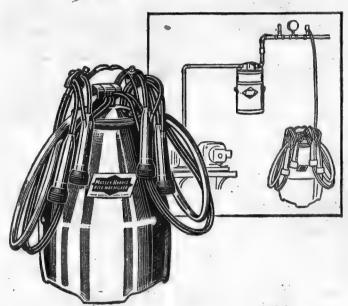
Flax has fewer insect enemies than most grain crops.

· Grasshoppers, wire-worms, beet-webworms, bertha-army-worms, cutworms and the flax boll worm are the most important insects attacking flax. The last three occur only occasionally in destructive numbers. They may be killed with poisoned bait. With beetweb-worms, bait is spread in furrows, plowed ahead of advancing worms. Grasshoppers are also controlled by poisoned bait. No economical measures have been worked out for the flax boll worm or the wire-worm. Wireworms cannot be poisoned. It is best not to sow flax in fields known to be badly infested with wire-worms. How-ever, flax is much less injured than wheat by wire-worms.

About half a million acres of grain crops were sprayed with the weed killer 2, 4-D in the prairie provinces last year. It is estimated that in 1948 as high as five million acres of standing crops may be so treated.

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Why so many Leading Farmers prefer the MASSEY-HARRIS RITE-WAY MILKER



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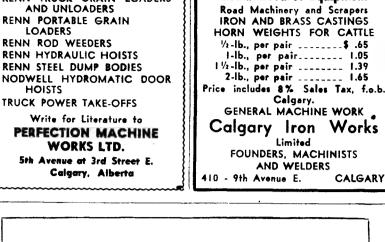
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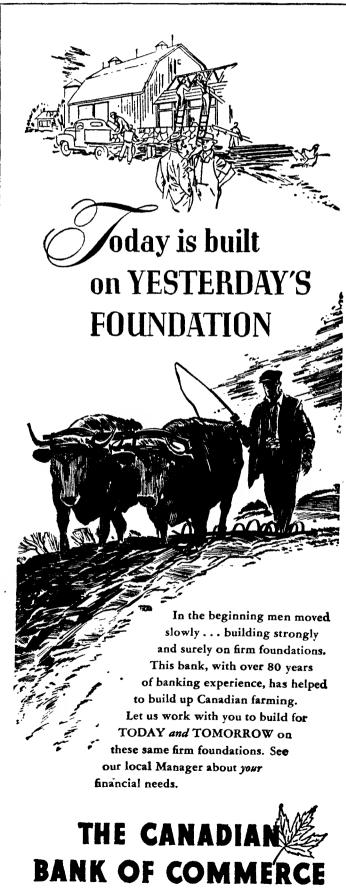
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½-lb., per pair ____\$.65 1-lb., per pair 1.05 1½-lb., per pair 1.39

CALGARY





Highlights From The Calgary Spring Bull Sale And Show

Shorthorn Prices Set Record, Aberdeen-Angus Returns Higher, and Though Hereford Prices Slipped Slightly, White Faced
Averages Topped the Sale.

TOTAL of 879 bulls of all breeds brought a total of \$413,900 at Calgary spring bull show and sale. The average of \$470 per head was only slightly below last year's figure of \$478.16.

The top price of the sale \$3,500 went not for a grand champion, but for an animal that finished third in the class.

Beef prices were disappointingly low. Top price of 65 cents a pound went for the grand champion Hereford steer. The reserve champion brought 35 cents while the baby beef champion sold for 55 cents. Prices barely above ordinary market prices were a sharp disappointment to youngsters who had worked hard all year on their animals.

Nanton Hereford Is Grand Champion

THE Hereford grand championship developed into a battle between the two best known breeders in the province. The judge finally gave the nod to a W. A. Crawford-Frost bull and put a W. J. Edgar bull in the reserve championship.

The grand championship Hereford was Criterion 11th, sired by Pine Coulee Real Domino 12th. Second in that class was another bull by the same sire. All the other Crawford-Frost bulls were by Silver Standard. The reserve champion, Domino L.R.D. 12A, was sired by a bull of Crawford-Frost breeding.

Following are the placings in the

Following are the placings in the three beef breeds:
Hereford Bulls, calved in 1946 on or after July 1: 1, W. J. Edgar, Innisfail; 2, J. Allan Baker, Cayley; 3, Lougheed Brothers, Bowden; 4, W. J. Edgar, Innisfail; 5, E. A. Price, Crossfield; 6, T. Butterfield, Ponoka.

Hereford Bulls, calved in 1946 before July 1: 1, W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton; 2, W. A. Crawford-Frost; 3, Lougheed Brothers, Bowden; 4, W. A. Crawford-Frost; 5, W. A. Crawford-Frost; 6, T. Hughes, High River.

Hereford Bulls, calved in 1945 or before: 1, J. A. Hole, Airdrie; 2, Ken-dall Stock Company, Kew; 3, Mrs. Pearl Bohannon, Garfield; 4, A. Wallace, Pibroch.

Champion Hereford Bull: W. Crawford-Frost, Nanton; Reser Champion: W. J. Edgar, Innisfail.

Hereford Bulls, any age, bred by exhibitor: Won by W. J. Edgar, Innis-

Best Three Hereford Bulls, any age, bred by exhibitor: 1, W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton; 2, W. J. Edgar, Innisfail; 3, Lougheed Brothers, Bowden; 4, Hunter Brothers, Macleod.

Best Five Hereford Bulls, any age, bred by exhibitor: 1, W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton; 2, W. J. Edgar, Innisfail; 3, Lougheed Brothers, Bowden; 4, Hunter Brothers, Macleod; 5, Mrs. Celta Cole and Sons, Redlands.

Shorthorn Bull, calved in 1947 on or before April: 1, J. Black, Lougheed; 2, J. W. Manuel, Innisfail; 3, E. J. C. Boake and Sons, Acme; 4, R. L. Woods, Sheerness; 5, E. J. C. Boake and Sons, Acme; 6, Dahm and Sons, Rockyford; 7, Wm. Swanson, Delia.

Shorthorn Bull, calved in 1946 on or after July 1: 1, T. G. Hamilton, Innisfail; 2, T. G. Hamilton; 3. T. G. Hamilton; 4, T. G. Hamilton; 5, W. L. Robinson, Vermilion; 6, Morison Brothers Innisfail Robinson, Vermili Brothers, Innisfail.

Shorthorn Bull, calved in 1946 before July 1: 1, University of Alberta, Edmonton; 2, University of Alberta, Edmonton; 3, A. Snyder, Didsbury; 4, University of Alberta; 5, J. Hassard, Rivercourse; 6, Floyd Bolduc, Travers.

Shorthorn Bull, calved in 1945 or before: 1, W. Darlington and Son, Hespero; 2, W. G. Heaver, DeWinton; 3, Wm. Swanson, Delia; 4, Roland Recknagle, Wetaskiwin; 5, C. F. Madge, Richdale; 6, Ralph W. Bliss, Olds

Champion Shorthorn Bull, any age: Champion, T. G. Hamilton, Innisfail. Reserve Champion, University of Al-berta, Edmonton

Aberdeen-Angus Bull, calved in 1947 or before April 1: 1, J. Dobinson on or before April 1: 1, J. Dobinson and Son, Clive; 2, A. Murphy, Altario; 3, Alex Ingram, Midnapore; 4, E. P. Berg, Millicent.

Aberdeen-Angus Bull, calved in 1946 on or after July 1: 1, Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin; 2, Roy Ballhorn; 3, W. E. Cross, Vermilion; 4, Smith Brothers, Talbot; 5, W. E. Cross, Vermilion; 6, Arrowood Farming Company, Arrowwood cowwood.

Aberdeen-Angus Bull, calved in 1946, before July 1: 1, Wm. Gibb, Killam; 2, University of Alberta, Edmonton; 3, H. R. Milner, Edmonton; 4, W. E. Cross, Vermilion; 5, Thos. Henderson, Lacombe; 6, A. Jamieson, Chin.

Aberdeen-Angus Bull, calved in 1945 before: 1, Archie Chiswell, La-

Champion Aberdeen-Angus Bull: Champion, Wm. Gibb, Killam. Reserve Champion, Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin.

Shorthorn Prices Set New Record

SALE prices for purebred Shorthorn bulls set an all-time high for the breed when 179 head were sold for a total of \$63,745. The average was \$372.76.

Last year, 157 head brought a total of \$53,435 for an average of \$340.25.
Buyers remarked that the quality of Shorthorns at the sale had increased considerably during the past few years and some fine types were brought into the ring.

The grand champion of the show, which was consigned by T. G. Hamilton of Innisfail, was bought by Arnold and Dickie of Lamont for \$1,300 and a University of Alberta bull, which had also stood high in the prize list, also brought \$1,300. Yellowlees Bros. were the buyers.

A number of animals were sold

A number of animals were sold around the \$800 and \$900 mark.

A total of 879 bulls of all breeds were sold for a total of \$413,900, for an overall average of \$470.87.

This, added to \$31,415 worth of baby beef and fat stock sold during the week, brought total sale receipts to \$445,584.

Last year, 850 bulls were sold for total of \$406,435 for an average of

Both Shorthorn and Aberdeen-An-us breeds showed increased sales averages while the Hereford average

In spite of this, Herefords had the highest average of the sale, \$512 compared with \$530 in 1947.

Heavy Demand For Herefords

A MERICAN cattlemen and several

A MERICAN cattlemen and several ranchers, too, paid high prices for good Hereford bulls.

W. J. Edgar of Innisfail, who had the reserve champion of the show, paid \$3,500 to Lougheed Brothers of Bowden for Bright Mixer 3rd, a bull which placed third in its class. This was \$100 more than was paid for the grand champion the day before, and established a new record for this sale. An American bid him up to \$3,450.

The McIntyre Ranching Company of Lethbridge sold five bulls for \$1,050.

Lethbridge sold five bulls for \$1,050, \$1,025, \$1,625, \$1,900 and \$825 respec-

tively. Two of them are going to the Fat Stock

W. A. Crawford-Frost of Nanton. who pocketed \$3,400 and \$3,100 for two bulls sold and fancy prices for three more, finished his string with prices of \$1,550, \$1,790, \$1,525, \$1,000 and \$750. Eight of his 10 bulls were by Silver Standard.

A feature of the sale was the ready bidding of American buyers. In many previous years they have waited to pick off average bulls at less than average prices but this year they are going right out for what they want. In a few hours they bought 39 bulls for an average of \$575 each.

Noad Repeats With Grand Champion

ED. NOAD of Olds saw his Hereford E steer acclaimed champion fat animal.

Noad also had the grand champion at the 1947 show.

Ross Gould of Rosalind, who had the grand champion baby beef at the Calgary show for four successive years, was third in his class. Miles McCollister of Dalroy placed first with a Shorthorn, June Hehr of Midnapore reserve with a Hereford.

reserve with a Hereford.

W. L. McGillivray of Coaldale gave Noad a good run for top honors. He, too, has been a consistent winner of high prizes at the Calgary fair. Jake Wambeke of High River, a grand champion winner previously, placed fourth in his class. The Noad steer won \$245 in prizes, the McCollister calf about \$200. Breed associations and feed manufacturers contributed several hundred dollars in special prizes. al hundred dollars in special prizes.

Following are the prize winners in the main classes:

Fat Steer or Heifer, under 1,000 lbs.: 1, W. L. McGillivray, Coaldale; 2, B. V. Powbsland, Cochrane; 3, W. E. Cross, Vermilion; 4, Ed. F. Noad, Olds; 5, J. Richards, Red Deer; 6, Lloyd Ralston, Balzac; 7, E. K. Rowell, Olds.

Balzac; 7, E. K. Rowell, Olds.

Fat Steer or Helfer, 1,000 lbs. to 1,200 lbs.: 1, Ed. F. Noad, Olds; 2, K. S. Gibb, Killam; 3, Wm. E. Newton, Del Bonita; 4, Jake Wambeke, High River; 5, J. W. Barty, Sedgewick; 6, Arnold Jones, Balzac; 7. Morrison Bros., Innisfail.

Fat Steer or Heifer, over 1,200 lbs.: 1, E. W. Tester, Innisfail; 2, W. L. McGillivray, Coaldale; 3, W. Cameron, Midnapore; 4, Abe Snyder, Didsbury; 5, John Graham, Olds; 6, M. W. Gibb, Killam; 7, Chas. Cutler, Moringside.

Champion Steer or Heifer: Champion, Ed. F. Noad, Olds. Reserve Champion, W. L. McGillivray, Coaldale.

Baby Beef Competition

Class 1. Baby Beef Herefords: Class 1, Baby Beef Herefords: 1, June Marion Hehr, Midnapore; 2, Jim Pobuda, Irricana; 3, Ross Gould, Rosalind; 4, Robert Hunter, Airdrie; 5, Helen Graham, R.R. No. 2, Lacombe; 6, Michael Boyce, Olds; 7, Lloyd Westerlund, Esther; 8, Robert Church, Balzac; 9, Morley B. Buyer, Carbon; 10, Geo. Edgar, Innisfail.

Baby Beef, Shorthorns: 1, Miles McCollister, Dalroy; 2, Leta Boake,

Baby Beef, Shorthorns: 1, Miles McCollister, Dalroy; 2, Leta Boake, Acme; 3, Billy Hebson, Okotoks; 4. Donald MacDonald, Grainger; 5, Thos. J. Manuel, Innisfail; 6, Marvin E. Latimer, Bowden; 7, Duncan MacDonald, Grainger; 8, Norman D. Manuel, Innisfail; 9, Allan Haggarty, Madden; 10, David Kenny, Redland; 11, Laverne Bliss Olds

10, David Kenny, Redland; 11, Laverne Bliss, Olds.

Baby Beef, Aberdeen - Angus: 1, Helen Fisher, Olds; 2, Effie Simpson, Calgary; 3, Louise Simpson, Calgary; 4, Lou McBride, Benalto; 5, John W. Copley, Crossfield; 6, Allan John Ingram, Midnapore; 7, Chas. G. Dallas, Bowden; 8, Bobby McBride, Benalto. Champion Baby Beef: Champion, Miles McCollister. Reserve Champion, Inne Marion Hehr.

Miles McCoinster. Reserve Champion, June Marion Hehr. Groups of five Finished Steers, un-der 1,100 lbs.: 1, J. H. Havens, Mad-den; 2, W. L. McGillivray, Coaldale; 3, Geo. and Jas. Hole, Airdrie; 4, A. Jamieson, Chin; 5, J. H. Havens, Mad-

den.
Groups of Five Finished Steers, 1,100 lbs. and over: 1, A. R. Cross, Midnapore; 2, Abe Snyder, Didsbury; 3, E. K. Rowell, Olds; 4, J. H. Havens, Madden; 5, G. Kelson, Okotoks; 6, J. A. Hole, Airdrie.

Prices Slumped

DRICES slumped badly compared with former years when upward of 50 head of prize winning fat stock and baby beef were auctioned off.

The 1,100-pound grand champion fat

stock animal of the show, a Hereford exhibited by Ed. Noad of Olds, brought the top price of 65 cents per pound. It was purchased by The T. Eaton Com-

was purchased by The T. Eaton Company (Western) Ltd. of Calgary.

The reserve grand champion, an Aberdeen-Angus steer exhibited by W. A. McGillivray of Coaldale and weighing 960 pounds, brought 35 cents per pound when it was purchased by Burns & Company.

The grand champion beby heef a

The grand champion baby beef, a Shorthorn steer exhibited by Myles McCollister of Dalroy, was knocked down to the T. Eaton Company at 55

cents per pound.

First prize winner in the AberdeenAngus section, which was exhibited by
Helen Fisher, weighed in at 930
pounds and brought 30 cents per

A 1,240-pound Hereford steer which was first in its class brought only 19 cents per pound, and from then on prices ranged around the 20, 19 and 18 cents mark.

There was no apparent reason for

the slump in prices, other than reports that packers across Canada are well stocked with meat following a decrease in domestic consumption across the continent.

Seventeen carloads of choice steers were judged and sold at the stockyards during the early afternoon and here too prices were somewhat disappoint-ing. The returns being but a couple of cents above the ordinary market price.

Some of the youngsters were visibly disappointed with the prices paid for their choice cattle. They had put months of hard work on them and they really deserved a better return.

Aberdeen-Angus Prices Up

A BERDEEN - ANGUS bulls topped A last year's high average price by \$24 per head. The 109 head were disposed of for \$43,100, an average of \$395.41 compared with \$371.80 for 94 head last year.

Only three of the black bulls sold for more than \$1,000. The grand cham-pion, shown by William Gibb of Kilpion, shown by William Gibb of Killam, went to Robert Burns of Sheridan, Wyoming, for \$1,225, the reserve champion was sold by Roy Ballhorn of Wetaskiwin to James Scott & Sons of Conrich for \$1,300, and a University of Alberta bull which placed second in its class went to Cyril Hockstem of Pincher Creek for \$1,025.

Grand Champion Price Is Topped

HEREFORD bull which placed A HEREFORD buil which placed third in its class, and failed to reach championship brackets, brought \$3,500, the highest price of the sale date, when the auction of Herefords was resumed before another large crowd at the Victoria Pavilion March

The bull was Bright Mixer III, consigned by Lougheed Bros., of Bowden, and the buyer was Wilf J. Edgar, of Innisfail, owner of the Little Red Deer Stock Farm.

The price of \$3,500 topped by \$100

the price paid for the grand champion of the show, Criterion XI, owned by W. A. Crawford-Frost, of Nanton.

Breeders Honor J. W. Durno

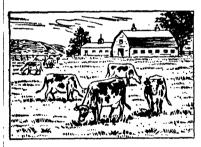
THE services of J. W. "Bill" Durno, to 650 breeders of purebred Shorthorn cattle in Alberta were officially recognized when directors of the Alberta Shorthorn Association presented him with a sterling silver tea set in behalf of all members of the associa-

Mr. Durno, who is also a well-known livestock auctioneer, recently retired from the position of western fieldman for the Canadian Shorthorn Association, following many years of service.



Spray WEED-BANE in the post seedling stage, when grain is usually 6" — 10" high. Kills mustard, stinkweed, other annual and perennial weeds. Increases crop yields. FLAX: safely and effectively kills weeds in flax.

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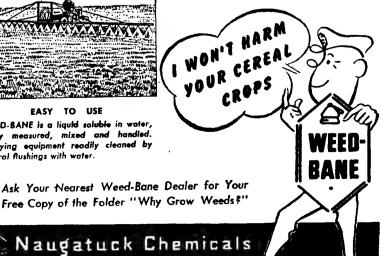
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WEED-BANE is a liquid soluble in water, easily measured, mixed and handled. Spraying equipment readily cleaned by several flushings with water.

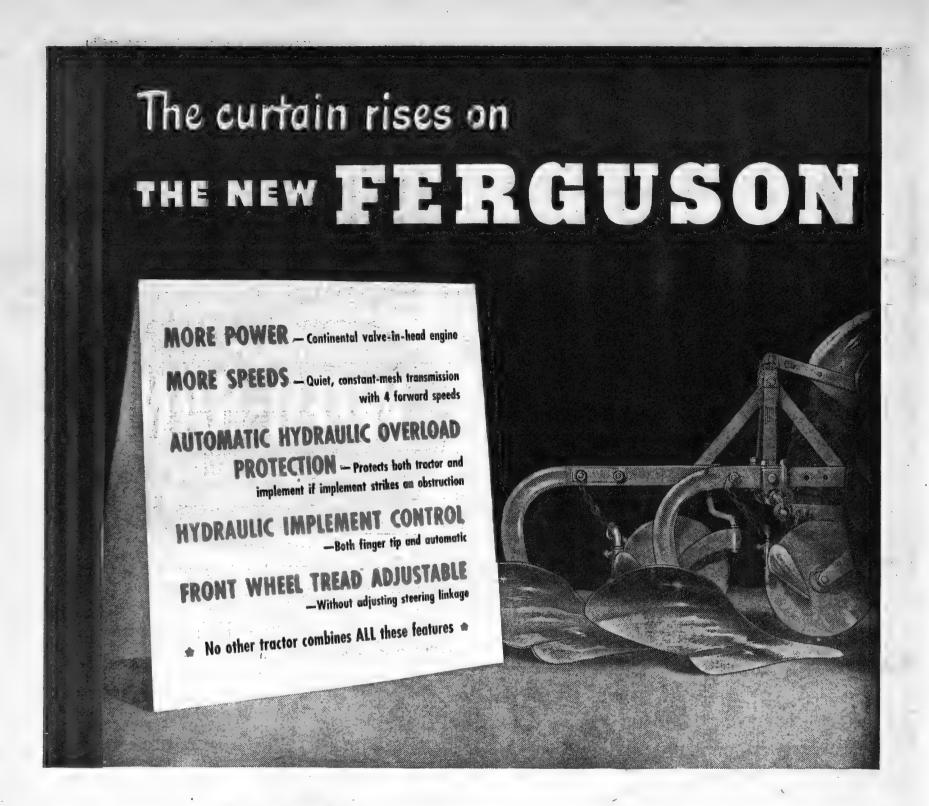
WEED-BANE provides safe, sure weed control in cereal crops, flax, grazing lands and fence lines. WEED-BANE is safest -non-toxic, non-corrosive, nonflammable — harmless to grass, soil, animals, humans. Will not harm spraying equipment. Host crops have greater tolerance to variations in solution strength and method of application.

WEED-BANE is surest - its apparent slower action permits penetration through entire weed system; roots are destroyed as effectively as tops; re-growth and re-seeding are prevented, dockage minimized. Rain following application does not impair effectiveness.

WEED-BANE is the preferred triethanolamine formulation of 2,4-D, formerly known as Naugatuck 2,4-D Concentrate. For safest, surest weed control, insist on the green liquid — WEED-BANE!



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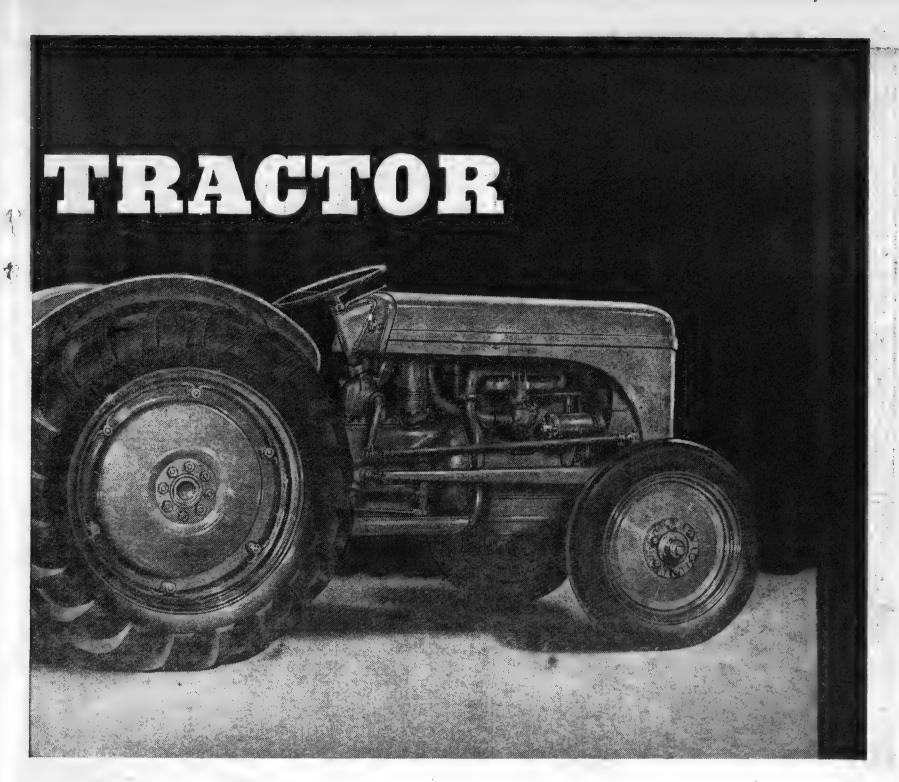
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Alberta Farmer Is National Champion

James W. Bussey. 28-year-old farmer, eight miles north of Airdrie, Alberta, is Canada's champion grower of malting barley in 1947.

Winner of first place in the annual National Barley Contest, sponsored by the brewing and malting industries,



James W. Bussey

Mr. Bussey gets \$1,000 for the highestwhich there were 1,147 contestants. Mr. Bussey previously won a cash prize of \$400 as provincial champion of Alberta, and another \$160 for placing first in his region.

first in his region.

Mr. Bussey was born and raised in the Airdrie district. Rated as one of the most progressive farmers in his province, he has been growing barley for five years. His 1947 barley crop was on 65 acres of summerfallow and yielded 50 bushels to the acre. It was swathed and combined in time to avoid rain and this break, he says, may have been what gave him the lead over other growers in his province. There were four national prizes. The next in the order in which they placed were:

A. Henry, Legal, Alberta: Awarded

A. Henry, Legal, Alberta: Awarded \$500 as runner-up in the national competition; \$300 for placing second in his provincial competition; and \$160 for placing first in his region.

George G. Elias, Haskett, Manitoba: Mr. Elias was the national champion in 1946. For placing third in the 1947 contest he gets \$300; \$400 as Manitoba champion; and \$160 for placing first in his region.

J. F. Bradley, Portage la Prairie, Man.: \$200 for placing fourth in the national awards; \$300 for second in the Manitoba section of the contest; and \$130 for placing second in his region. Mr. Bradley was entered in the same region as Mr. Elias, the Manitoba champion.

Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n Loses Outstanding Breeder

The passing of William Gibb, Shilly-marno Farm, Killam, Alberta, removes another of those breeders who has given much to the development of the Aberdeen-Angus breed in Canada. Burial took place at Killam, where he has resided for over forty years.

Born in Scotland, Mr. Gibb came to Canada in the early eighties and for a number of years was associated with two well-known Ontario breeders—Mosson Boyd, Bobcaygeon, and Geary Brothers, Bothwell. Later he was in charge of the Evans & Son herd in Iowa, at the time this farm was competing so successfully at the American shows.

He was active in affairs pertaining to the Aberdeen-Angus breed, was a member of the Board of Directors for a number of years and officiated capably as a judge of the breed at a number of shows.



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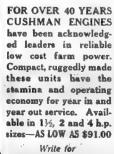
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When The Birds Come Home

By KERRY WOOD

(Author of Three Mile Bend; Birds and Animals of the Rockies,

A Nature Guide for Fermers.)

A PRIL is the home-coming month for our bird friends. This is the time when the migrating millions return to Canadian nesting territories from their widely scattered wintering grounds.

Where have they spent the winter? "South" sounds somewhat vague.

Well, the marvelously useful Franklin's Gulls, the black-headed gulls that follow the ploughs and cultivators across prairie farms every spring to gobble up cutworms and other insect pests, come back from the Pacific Coast where they flew last September. Robins return from Dixieland states, some flocks from California.

Purple Martins and other swallows, so useful as mosquito-controllers, fly all the way from Brazil. Humming-birds also winter in the flower belts of the Brazilian jungles — it must mean a great effort for such tiny mites to come so far north. The beneficial Swainson's Hawk, our best gopher-eating hawk, has to make an even longer migration journey from the pampas plains of Argentina.

Some Plovers fly down to the farthest tip of South America, others content themselves on warm shorelines near the equatorial belt.

Many of our waterfowl fly across the Rockies to the B.C. coast, others go to the moss-hung swamps of Florida and Georgia. The Great Blue Herons, stilt-legged bird anglers we see stalking solemnly through river and pond shallows every summer in search of minnow, frog, and insect fare, winter in the famous Everglade and Okinfinoke Swamps.

finoke Swamps.

Useful Sparrows usually travel just beyond the snow belt, where they can find exposed weed-seeds on which to feast. The hardy Crow can stand some cold, so millions of blackies migrate only a few hundred miles south of our borders — Kansas and Oklahoma are favorite crow-states. Canada Geese find the salt marshes of Louisana and Texas attractive. Whistling Swans winter off the lower Californian Coast and on a narrow strip along the Gulf of Mexico. Mourning Doves concentrate around Panama and the Central American zone.

But now that April has come, we're glad to see them come back home to Canada. This is truly their home-land, since this is where they nest and raise their families.

What kind of welcome do we give them, other than a passing glance of appreciation as we see some flock go whistling over on a sunny April morning?

They, too Need Housing

Some birds want something more tangible than our fleeting glance of recognition. These are the box-nesters. During primitive times they nested in deserted woodpecker holes in old stumps, but farmers cleared away forests and knocked down unsightly dead trees amid farm wood-lots. Hence, such birds now have a hard time finding suitable nesting sites, and that's why we must build bird-boxes today, to provide artificial homes for these fine birds.

A year ago the Farm and Ranch Review published an illustrated article on bird-box construction, but it will not be amiss to print a few reminders for those who want to build bird-boxes this season.

Remember, boxes should be well made, completely waterproof to avoid fatalities to fledglings caused by drafts and wettings.

Boxes should be built of boards—never constructed out of tin cans which become miniature ovens on hot days.

It is most important to abide by the proper dimension sizes: a martin needs a larger home than a tiny wren.

The entrance holes have to be just right, so that the bird occupant can defend the home against aggressors.

When erecting bird-boxes, remember that Martins and Swallows prefer boxes located at the top of a 10 to 15 foot post erected out in the open yard, while Bluebirds like a house or barn wall location. Wrens will nest anywhere, but be sure you put Wren houses some distance from other bird-boxes, because Wrens, though beneficial insect destroyers, sometimes puncture the eggs of birds nesting near their homes.

Protection From Cats

We have to protect box-nesters from the family cat, which means that bird boxes should be located where cats can't reach them. A wrap of tin around a post supporting a bird-box will prevent pussy from climbing up to the birds, while boxes placed on a house wall should be spotted beyond tabby's best jump.

In addition to the box-nesters mentioned — all insect-eaters — there are a whole host of beneficial sparrows, warblers, and others who help keep farm pests under control. These birds build their own nests, but they do require suitable shelter belts and undisturbed corners of fields where they can safely locate their homes. Some farmers clear out every stand of trees and willow-brush tangle on their lands, then wonder why they suffer so much insect damage. Those that have natural shelter belts on their farms will enjoy the favors of many bird residents, but farmers who have bald farms can obtain free nursery stock from the government and soon create shelter belts that birds will gladly patronize.

Birds Attract Other Birds

In addition to shelter, it pays to plant a few shrubs providing fruit for bird use: Cotoneaster, Siberian Crabapples, Nanking Cherries, Mountain Ash, and even the well-known Manitoba Maple. Such fruiting shrubs attract birds like Waxwings, Evening and Pine Grosbeaks, and Robins. Perhaps they are not such indefatigable insect destroyers as many others, but remember, birds are sociable creatures. Many times I have seen flocks of Redpolls, beneficial weed-seed destroyers, fly around the house where we have had suet lumps hung on trees to feed Chickadees and Woodpeckers. The Redpolls came into the garden grounds simply out of curiosity, because they'd sighted other birds flying around our home. Thus it pays to plant bird-berry trees: they attract Grosbeaks, then a flock of Snow Buntings may spot the Grosbeaks and fly close to investigate, and settle on the nearby grain-field to clean up weed-seeds while there.

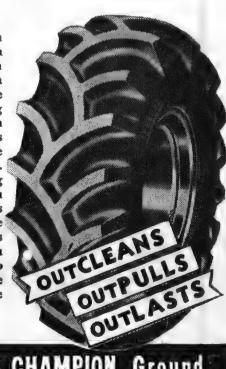
Water is another great attraction for birds. A bird-bath will delight the garden birds and provide a lot of interest for farm folk. But a sheltered pond will attract scores of birds: notice how birds thrive around every beaver pond? If you have a tiny creek or spring which may be easily dammed, you'll provide an oasis for bird-life that will pay you dividends in reduced insect damage to your crops.

A farmstead that has bird-boxes, shelter belts, and water provided for the avian host is usually a farm that pays the richest returns to the operator. Not only in increased pay-checks because of insect and weed control work done by the birds, but in the more intangible assets of good living. We can't put a price on the worth of a bird-song nor the thrill of seeing a beautifully plummaged bird nesting near our homes, but such things still have a satisfying value all their own.



● CHAMPION FARMER Black writes: "Being away so much in the fall judging plowing matches, I did not get my plowing completed before the snow fell. I went out to plow stubble one mild day when there was an inch of snow and two inches of mud. I had to plow uphill, and although the land wheel was biting in the full depth of the tread, the tire was cleaning the best of any I have ever seen. I am quite satisfied that I could not have plowed that field without the new Firestone Champion Ground Grips."

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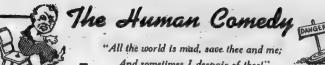


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"All the world is mad, save thee and me; And sometimes I despair of theel'

Cambridge. Have Another: woman admitted that she plies Calif., her husband with whisky and then den, 40, whom a stranger had (1) turns him in to the police every time he is released from periodic jail terms for drunkeness. Her theory: Sober and out of jail, her husband earns only \$30 a week. Drunk and locked up; he makes her and her children eligible for welfare checks which total about \$60 a week.

Bob Bowers, operator of Suckers: a manufacturer's outlet store in Kansas City, Kans., advertised a sale of 25 dozen \$1 bills at 93 cents each, with a limit of three to a customer. By midafternoon, he had been able to dispose of just 50, although he had the normal number of customers during the day. Even the reassuring word of the cop on the beat did no good. "There's a sucker born every minute," said the customers as they warily resisted temptation.

Pyre: A woman and three children were burned to death in a blazing home in Port Washington, N.Y., while firemen looked for a water hydrant under the snow. For a month, town officials and the local water commissioner had wrangled over who should clean snow away from hydrants,

Jere Baker, of Kenvil, Identity: N.J. flew 30 Pacific missions and was shot down over Tokyo Bay, but his worst break was getting into a routine prisoner-of-war photo. Since then he has been trying to explain to Mrs. William Stolz of Saginaw, Mich., who saw the picture, that he is not her missing son Vern. Mrs. Stolz believes that Jere is an amnesia victim, and she has been bombarding him with letters, pictures, and telephone calls, hoping to restore his memory. Not even fingerprints will convince her. Jere's mother knows what the words "missing in action" can mean: "I can't blame, her," she said. wish she understood." "I only

Crime and Punishment: Justice of the peace Sidney Zweben, of Lakewood. N.J., sentencing Brooklyn motorist for passing a school bus while it was discharging passengers, said he wanted to make the punishment fit the crime. He ordered Howard Phillips to go to the Lakewood high school the other day and, under supervision of principal Oliver Lane and patrolmen William Fitzgerald write 100 times on a classroom blackboard: "I must not pass a school bus in Lakewood."

Impulse Obeyed: An elephant delayed the streamlined passenger train, the Pocahontas, for five minutes on its westward run this week. It pulled the emergency cord. One of three being transported in a baggage car from Richmond to Saginaw, Mich., the elephant brought the train to a screeching halt at a point just east of Crewe, Attendants said the elephant was within easy reach of the cord and "just reached up and pulled it" with his trunk.

Mary Snodgrass, 22, was getting into bed at the YWCA in Terre Haute, Ind., when she heard a burbling sound. She peered under the bed. There was a man, sound asleep and snoring. She screamed. He awoke and fled down the fire escape. He left behind seven pieces of rope and a pair of over-

In Hollywood, Safety Deposit. police rescued Patricia Pedrobbed, (2) stuffed tightly in a garbage can.

The Oppressed. In Akron, an elev. en-year-old boy admitted to police that he had set fire to his schoolhouse in three places, explained that Teacher James Appleby had made him brush his teeth.

In Great Falls, Mont., References. Toby Desjarlais was jailed for beating his wife after the disappearance of his character witness - one Pete Gopher, wanted for wife-beating him-

Wrong Number. In Kansas City. Store Clerk Walter Browning listened patiently to a customer's description of a hat that had attracted her in the window, gently broke the news to her: it was a handbag.

. . .

Fundamentalists. In Oklahoma City, fifth-graders polled on punishment preferences voted 34 to 1 that they would rather have a spanking than a friendly talk.

The editor of the Woos-Surprised: ter (Ohio) Record, which offered valuable prizes to the first baby born in 1948. The first baby was born to Mrs. Joseph Hershberger, a follower of the "old order" Amish church which forbids electricity, photography and beauty parlors. The prizes: free photographs, beauty-parlor treatments, and electrical equipment.

Defeated: Ernest Jones, Detroit public-works commissioner, by the pigeons which nest in the eaves of City Hall; after a knock-down-dragout fight. Among his unsuccessful anti-pigeon measures: (1) a two-story high pigeon cage on the second floor of City Hall - it was so big that the pigeons inside couldn't be caught: (2) "pigeon whistle" to drive the birds mad, supposedly invented by a man in Cleveland - Jones wrote to the man but never got an answer; (3) small traps on the lawn - only birds too feeble to get away were trapped; (4) a sandblasting for City Hall it was so clean more pigeons moved in. "There hasn't been a commissioner yet who could match his brains said Jones, as he with those birds." retired last week.

Crime in the Afternoon. In Venice. Calif., a burglar intent on robbing the home of Mrs. George Blackmer: (1) tied up Mrs. Blackmer and two visiting ladies, (2) answered the doorbell and bound Neighbor Kenneth Thomp-(3) untied one of the ladies to quiet a squalling baby, (4) answered the doorbell and tied up a salesman. (5) walked out muttering.

Clifford Torrence was hailed into the Louiseville, Ky., Traffic Court charged with drunken driving. Not guilty, said Torrence, explaining; band of gunmen had kidnapped him in his car, opened a bottle of whisky, and forced him to take a few swigs. Then, at gun point, they ordered him into various taverns and pressed more drinks upon him. Finally they let him go... The judge didn't Fine \$00

Letters To The Editor

Farmers' Protective

DURING the depression, a group of farmers around Swift Current, Saskatchewan, formed themselves into what was known as the Farmers' Protective Association. The organization's aims seem to have been to correct injustices that many believed were being perpetrated upon farmers in those times. Some regarded the Association as "Red" but those who are in the best position to know claim there was nothing Communistic about it.

In 1937 the organization was very strong, but by the next year or so it died out, except for its secretary. He has carried on, alone and valiantly, albeit somewhat pinkishly, ever since, as "secretary-general."

Last July some Manitoba farmers formed a "Farmers' Protective Asso-ciation" without knowing that there had ever been any such an organiza-tion in Saskatchewan. The Manitoba assocition drew up a constitution and set a membership fee of two dollars. President of the association is R. H. Stevens, Fannystelle. Vice-President is Ben Richardson, Beaver, and the Secretary-Treasurer is Frank Bodie,

Interest in the Farmers' Protective Association has grown to the extent that it now has enemies who claim it is "an agent of the Grain Exchange." But as far as we can learn after extensive investigation, this is not true. The association does not appear to be affiliated with any other organization of any kind.

Before passing judgment on this Farmers' Protective Association it is well to remember three things. First, farmers of the West have always fought against monopolies — and a monopoly is a monopoly no matter who exercises it. Second, whenever the man on the land feels he has lost his voice in the conduct of his affairs, he forms a new organization. The history of the farmers' movement in Canada is replete with such action. Some of the organizations have been crowded out, to disappear altogether. Others are now a part of some established organization. Third, instead of disparaging, ridiculing and slandering three thousand farmers for exercising their inalienable rights in a free Democracy, we might be better employed in defending those rights. Shouting down the man who doesn't agree with us is no definite assurance he is wrong. There is far too much of this noisy conduct going on within our farm organizations today, and if it continues we may find ourselves obliged to deal with something considerably more sinister than a Farmers' Protective Association.—A. L. O'Farrell, Piapot,

EDITOR'S NOTE: -This letter answers an inquiry from another subscriber about the origin of this organization.

Word of Priase

To the Editor:

Allow me to congratulate you and express my appreciation of your March edition of the Farm and Ranch Re-view. Your editorials and special view. Your editorials and special articles dealing with such subjects as U. S. Customs Union, Livestock Embargo, Western Pools and Coarse Grains, Producers and the Gamblers' Ride, Floor Prices, Social Security, Austerity Theory Punctured and Canada's Foreign Policy show that you have grasped the problems that agriculture is grappling with. I have no doubt that the majority of our thoughtful and foreward-looking farmers will be pretty well in general agreement with you in most of your positions. I never run across one who attempts to defend the Grain Exchange. Your idea of a U.S. Customs change. Your idea of a U.S. Customs Union would have been challenged at one time, but those people who fear annexation or the demoralizing effects of such a course are extinct so far as farmers are concerned who have done either much thinking or travelling.

The feature of your paper that especially pleases me is that (at last) we have what purports to be a really we have what purports to be a really farm paper without some ax to grind. I realize that we farmers cannot expect a farm paper with which we can agree in all particulars, but surely it is not too much to expect a paper that will be sincere in giving us fearless leadership. If your paper does this it can serve a very great purpose for the Western farmers. - Geo. J. Hindley,

Margarine in Vancouver

Dear Sir, — Thinking it only fair to let the city people read the other point of view re the margarine con-troversy; especially as the Vancouver Sun newspaper was holding a cam-paign in favor of letting margarine into the country, I sent to the editor of the Sun your editorial in the February issue asking them to publish same. I enclose their answer for your reading and suggest that in your next month's issue you answer them with another editorial.

If you will do this, I will send it on to the Sun editor and ask him to publish same on their editorial page. Also enclosed, you will find a letter written to the Sun from a lady partly answering their editorial; so you will see your editorial has some support even in this city.—George Hepworth, Vancouver, B.C.

Sod House or Sod Barn?

Dear Sir, - I noticed a picture of a sod building in the last issue in which ask if anyone can recognize the you ask if anyone can recognize the sod house to write you. As I helped to build many sod buildings in the pioneer days, I would say that the sod building was not a house, but decidedly a chicken coop or a barn. I am enclosing a picture of a real sod house which I helped to build in 1911, 18 miles north of Rosthern, Sask. We held a Czechoslovak library and community meeting at this sod house the day the picture was taken. It was the largest sod house in the district, 14 x 32 feet, and was owned by Mrs. 14 x 32 feet, and was owned by Mrs. J. Lavachek, who is now living in B. C. Many dances and meetings were held at this sod house, till we built our first Czechoslovak community Hall 1915. - Albert Kessel, Rosetown,

EDITOR'S NOTE: — Unfortunately the picture Mr. Kessel sent could not be reproduced.

Grain Exchange Supporter

am writing in answer to a letter in February Farm and Ranch Review signed "Disgusted". I am one of the boys who have served active in both World Wars.

I sure think the Grain Exchange should be opened as this is supposed

to be a free country.

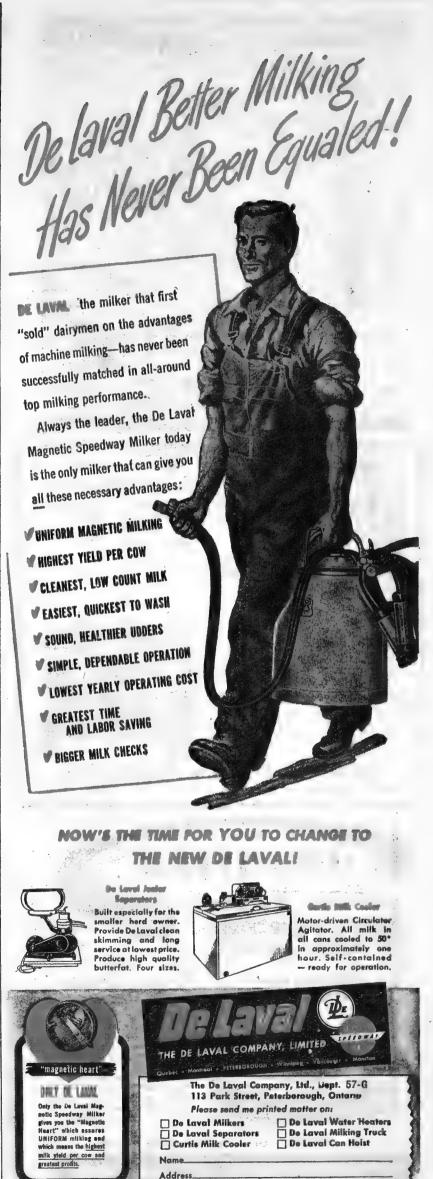
A man should be able to sell what
he grows wherever he thinks it is

The Wheat Board could run, too,

The Wheat Board could run, too, and those that wanted it could use it. A paper is not a paper unless it prints things as they come. I think they call this freedom of the press.

Loads of luck with your paper. I remain, an oldtimer, John W. Skilliter, Park Valley, Sask.

Saskatchewan farmers planning to take part in the combine movement to the United States this summer were warned today by J. R. Bunn, secretary of the Dominion-Provincial Farm Laof the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labor Committee, that a small movement is expected this year in view of disappointing crop prospects in major wheat-producing states. Present reports indicate crop prospects remain critical in Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma and estimates place the 1948 wheat crop at 50 to 60 per cent of last year's



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Here Are Some Answers to-'What's Wrong with Farming?'

University Students from Alberta Farms List Their Reasons For Not Going Back to the Farm for Life.

By A. W. McINTYRE

very often not to return to the land—the dean, Dr. R. D. Sinclair, has been giving some thought to the great rural problem of making farm life more attractive to the young people.

"It is important," says the dean, "that a substantial percentage of our farm-raised young people follow up farming as their life's work. Our Alberta-raised youth are our best settlers. They have been brought up under local conditions and they do not have to adapt themselves to a new environment. There is no problem of assimilation."

In considering the matter, he decided to obtain some evidence from a group of agricultural students now in attendance at the U. of A., representative of a fair cross-section of young men from Alberta farms, north to south, and including some from city homes. A questionnaire with eleven questions was completed by 206 stu-dents of whom 32 per cent were farmdents of whom 82 per cent were farmraised. Each was asked why they would not remain on the farm, or what reason they would have for not taking up farming. Their opinions on the obstacles listed were registered, answers being rated according to importance each attached to the difficul-

36 Plan to Farm

However, 31 farm boys and five city students declared their intention of taking up farming as soon as they completed their University course, 21

Of country students 58 per cent put finances as greatest difficulty to sur-mount, 44 per cent felt that instability



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HEADQUARTERS

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EDMONTON:—Here at the Universof farm prices and uncertainty of outsity of Alberta where in the come ranked second, 20 per cent rated faculty of agriculture young men are lack of modern home next and 18 per trained in the science of agriculture,—cent placed poor educational opporcent placed poor educational opportunities fourth.

> Combined rating, placed a score of 131 against difficulty of financing, thus putting it away in the lead. Lack of stability in farm prices scored 89 adversity points and lack of modern conveniences 56 black marks from what should be fertile field for prospective farmers of the future. Lack of education opportunities in the country scored 37 and social life al-most tied at 35. Other scores: lack of most tied at 35. Other scores: lack of sense of ownership of the home farm 27; influence of parents towards a different life 25; loss of pioneering spirit that prompted early settlers to homestead 22; long hours of work 19; feeling that farming lacked prestige 14; and the view that it is not a worthwhile job, 3.

Comment by the Dean

A certain percentage of farm-raised youth do not have any love for the land and sooner or later find an outlet for their talents and energy in other walks of life — a movement that will go on as long as we have a free country. Apart from this tendency, Dean Sinclair says mechanization of agriculture and use of labor-saving equipment must be recognized as releasing a large number of people from farm work. The population reports from most progressive countries indicate a gradual decline in the farm population.

"Difficulty in financing is undoubtedly a major problem in this day and age in establishing a farm enterprise. In cases where the father can finance the son on a reasonably adequate scale, either by sub-dividing the home farm and providing certain equipment, or through working out some partnership arrangement, the situation can be eased considerably. When this cannot be done because the original farm has already been broken down, there is a hesitancy to undertake a heavy obligation even if credit could be obtained.

Finance Scheme Needed

There does not seem to be a strong inclination to start out on the homestead plan in this time of mechanization, when a large portion of available capital must be tied up in modern ma-chinery. Some system of providing reasonably adequate finances for the beginner must be developed if many good potential farmers, particularly in the older settled areas, are to be kept on the land."

Pointing out that many young men who were growing boys on Alberta farms during the "hungry thirties," were afraid of another depression and looking for a way of life that will provide greater stability of income Dean Sinclair said, "they hesitate to establish themselves in a business which is subject to the marked fluctuations which have occurred in connection which have occurred in connection with prices paid for agricultural products. Any policies which may be developed with the object of providing greater stability in farm income will have a favorable effect on keeping young people on the farms.

"Lack of modern conveniences in the farm home prejudiced a large per-centage of those who expressed an opinion in this survey. This suggests that every effort should be made, par-ticularly at the present time, when farm incomes are at higher levels, to install such modern equipment in the homes as will make the farm home an attractive place in which farm young people may be reared. Young people from modernly equipped farm homes find few thrills in city living."



The Healing Onion

The onion, at one time or another, has been enthusiastically recommended as a remedy for colds in the head and worms in the intestines. For centuries, the onion's medicinal value has been praised by witch doctors, old wives and bartenders. Rome's Pliny the Elder listed the onion as a cure for 28 diseases. Early New England settlers believed that the onion would prevent fits; Neapolitans of the Middle Ages thought it averted the evil eye. A 16th Century French surgeon, Ambroise Pare, used it instead of ointment to heal powder burns.

The onion may be coming back into medical fashion. The Russians have discovered that onion and garlic vapors heal wounds. They called the germ-killing substance a phytoncide (meaning: a killer derived form plants). Now Food Chemist Edward F. Kohman has found that the active chemical agent in onions is a thioaldehyde, a close relative of the common antiseptic, formaldehyde.

Chemist Kohman put raw onions through an ordinary household meat grinder, distilled the onion vapors, put them through a series of chemical tests. In a recent issue of Science, he reported finding about 1/20 of a gram of thioaldehyde in a pound of raw onlons.

The germ-killing thioaldehyde, Kohman said, probably does not exist as such in the onion. More likely, it is produced by the complicated enzyme activity that goes on in the onion when it is cut. Cooking would eliminate it completely; a boiled onion is no more good for a cold than a boiled turnip. But chewing a raw onion might help a cold (it would undoubtedly prevent spread of colds by keeping non-onion eaters away form the cold sufferer).

Blood-Pressure Trigger

THAT blood pressure often rises alarmingly under emotional stress and strain is freely admitted by most specialists. But, in the opinion of Dr. Edmund Jacobson of the Laboratory for Clinical Physiology, Chicago, an equally serious increase frequently occurs during states of efforts marked by no excitement of intense emotions. Indeed, Dr. Jacobson pointed out, an active-minded person may raise his own blood pressure while he is

Dr. Jacobson bases his conclusions on fifteen years of study of the neuro-muscular system and its relation to bodily ills, particularly high blood pressure. Tense muscles are the trigger which sets off this common and dangerous condition. During effort, muscles require an increase of blood supply. This need is met by increased pressure.

"Everything we do from morning until night consists of muscular efforts;" Jacobson said. "These include walking, talking, using our arms or other bodily parts." Many patients continue in a chronic state of effort by night. "They sleep unsoundly and restlessly," the Chicago doctor added,

"with dreams and sometimes with nightmares which break diseased arteries."

Learn to Relax: Instead of relying on diets, drugs, operations, and soothing advice to reduce early high blood pressure, Dr. Jacobson recommends a technique called "progressive relaxation," used in his laboratory for the past seventeen years. The method has little in common with ordinary rest; instead, it is a scientific program by which the patient is taught how to relax the various important muscle groups of his body. He must learn to recognize when tension exists and how to release it.

For example, Dr. Jacobson cited the cases of swimmers and prizefighters, singers and pianists, who must acquire certain specific methods of carrying on their professions without superfluous use of important muscles.

Similarly, high blood pressure patients are taught how to relax the eye muscles, to speak without overinflection, to walk without hunching shoulders and tensing knees, and to sit and lie with diminishing strain on the muscles. The technique employed, according to Jacobson, has a sound basis in neuromuscular physiology, according to investigations from the Laboratory for Clinical Physiology and from the physiology laboratory of the University of Chicago.

THE CANCER CAMPAIGN

Cancer is not a "farm" disease any more than it is a "woman's disease or an "old folk's" disease. It affects all groups at all ages. It is Canada's No. 2 killer and causes 14,000 deaths every year.

Farm people, however, have always been among the staunchest supporters of the Canadian Cancer Society. It is estimated that of the society's 300,000 members, 50 per cent reside in small towns and on farms.

Much of the money that is contributed yearly by farm families toward the work of combating cancer goes back to the farm communities, in the form of services. Hundreds of thousands of pamphlets on various phases of cancer education are distributed to farm families through schools, agricultural bodies and women's groups. Exhibitions and films are sent into the country.

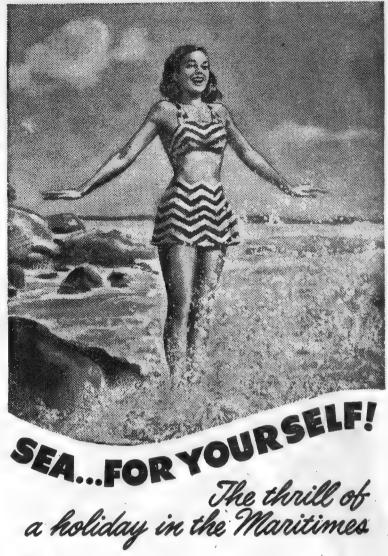
try.
When cancer strikes the farm home, the society offers help in many ways. Free cancer dressings are supplied from provincial headquarters by mail or express. Patients attending city clinics can be housed in special hostels and can journey from the lodgings to and from the cancer clinic in cars provided by the society.

vided by the society.

As always, the 1948 Cancer Appeal will be strongly supported by Canadian farmers.

There has never been any method devised which will dissolve gall stones, it is stated by Dr. Hagar Hethrington, prominent Toronto gastroenterologist, in an article in the "Diseases of Middle Age" section of the March-April issue of HEALTH, official magazine of the Health League of Canada

the Health League of Canada.
"People have been mislead for years
with regard to this fact," Dr. Hethrington writes. "It cannot be stressed
enough that the only way to dispose of
gall stones is to remove them surgically."





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DIMINION HIRES



By HENRY VINEY, C F C N SPORTS EDITOR

IF any proof were needed that the 1 emphasis in modern hockey is on offence rather than defence, these figures should be enlightening . . . Ken Ullyot, a Saskatoon boy playing with New Westminster in the Pacific Coast league this year, scored 109 points in 66 league games to establish a new record for that league. Morey Rimstad, league leading point-getter in the Western Canada League, accounted for Western Canada League, accounted for a mere eighty points, but the league schedule was only 48 games. In two of the professional leagues Geo. Agar of Edmonton, playing with the Houston Huskies, had accounted for 100 points a week or so ago to set_a new record and there were still some league games left to play. Carl Lis-combe at Providence, was well on his way to setting a record in the American Hockey League, with 107 points, and still nearly a week to go.

This prolific scoring was not confined to so-called Senior Amateur Lea-

gue or Minor League professional players. While there are few records

players. While there are few records available to use as a comparison, we think the scoring feats of one line of the Lethbridge Native Sons Juniors this year should establish some kind of a record. Ramsden, 139 points; Dorhoy, 124, and Brown, 97.

Its play-off time in the N.H.L., and Frank Boucher of the Rangers is being hailed as the best long-range prophet of modern times. He predicted his New York Rangers would be in the play-offs and the favorite Montreal Canadiens would be out ... which is just what happened.

Picking All-Stars
While fans busy themselves selectwhile taps only themselves select-ing all-star teams in their pet leagues, we think it will be far more interest-ing for our readers to check us up on all-star teams that were selected by a good friend of ours, Lorimer (Fen-wick) Buchanan of Lethbridge, some time ago. They are made up of pro-hockey players from all of Canada-playing in various pro-leagues . . . and should they be lined up against each other on teams representing the section of Canada they represent the lineups would be somewhat like this:

TEAM FROM ALBERTA: Goal—
Hec Highton (AHL); Defence—Bill
Gadsby (NHL), Pat Egan (NHL);
Center—Bobby Carse (AHL); Right
Wing—Joe Benoit (WIHL). Left
Wing—Alex Kaleta (NHL).
TEAM FROM MANITOBA: Goal—

Turk Broda (NHL); Defence—Kenny Reardon (NHL), Jack Stewart Reardon (NHL), Jack Stewart (NHL). Center—Billy Taylor (NHL). Right Wing — Bill Mosienko (NHL). Left Wing — Church Russell (NHL). TEAM FROM ONTARIO: Goal—Bill

Left Wing — Church Russell (NHL).

TEAM FROM ONTARIO: Goal—Bill
Durnan (NHL); Defence — Jack
Crawford (NHL), Bill Quackenbush
(NHL); Center — Syl Apps (NHL);
Right Wing — Howie Meeker (NHL);
Left Wing — Ted Lindsay (NHL).

TEAM FROM SASKATCHEWAN:
Goal — Chuck Rayner (AHL); Defence — Garth Boesch (NHL), Hal
Laycoe (NHL); Right Wing—Grant Warwick (NHL); Right Wing—Grant Warwick (NHL); Left Wing — Doug
Bentley (NHL).

TEAM FROM QUEBEC: Goal —
Paul Bibeault (USHL); Defence —
Butch Bouchard (NHL), Roger Leger
(NHL); Center — Buddy O'Connor
(NHL); Right Wing — Maurice Richard (NHL); Left Wing — Murph
Chamberlain (NHL).

TEAM FROM OUTSIDE CANADA: Goal—Frank Brimsek (NHL);
Defence — Johnny Mariucci (NHL);
Defence — Johnny Mariucci (NHL);
Bill Moe (NHL); Center — Jim McFadden (NHL); Right Wing — Cliff
"Fido" Purpur (AHL); Left Wing —
Pete Babando (NHL).

The Award Winners

The Award Winners

Congratulations are in order for Sully Sullivan, Kimberley star, voted the most valuable player in the West-ern International League. Harvey Barnes, of Regina Caps, accorded the same honor in the Western Canada

Senior League. Morey Rimstad leading point-maker in the same loop. Doug Anderson of Edmonton Flyers by far and away the best rookie, and Goalkeeper Rollins, who had the best record as a net-minder.

The Biggest Briar

The 1948 McDonald's Briar Tankard was the best ever. The gross four-day attendance might not have reached the figure established by Saskatoon two years ago, but on the final night, when Frenchy D'Amour of Trail, B.C., skipped and curled his rink to a 13-end victory over Quebec, some 5,900 people (a new single draw record) sat in on the show. Congratulations are in order for the only quartette who, beaten out at St. John last year, returned in tact this year to win the coveted BRIAR for British Columbia for the first time in its 19-year history. The powers who control such things

for the first time in its 19-year history.

The powers who control such things have decided that Canada will have a basketball team at the summer Olympics in London. The method of selecting the Canadian representatives is unique if not entirely satisfactory.

Along about May 10th and 11th, one University team from the West, together with a University team from the East, Western Ontario, and one club from the East and West selected by the C.A.B.A. play off in a round robin series at Maple Leaf Gardens. The winner will not necessarily be selected to go overseas. Those in charge might see fit to add players to the team they select, or pick an all-star the team they select, or pick an all-star team. All of which is highly unsatisteam. All of which is highly unsatisfactory. In the first place, how does Western Ontario rate selection in the East? How are the Eastern and Western C.A.B.A. teams to be selected? Should say the University of British Columbia or Alberta win the roundrobin tournament, how do you think they will take to accepting additional players selected by a committee to play with the club that goes overseas. If a Dominion final were played as is past years, and the champions given the trip, plus the right to add to

the trip, plus the right to add to their team if they thought necessary, it would be far better. Canada won't come close to beating the United

Off the Cuff
Did you know, or do you care . . . that it cost \$250 to equip a hockey goal-tender according to the American Hockey League. A defence man has \$210 worth of equipment and a forward \$200. Equipment must compare the state of the \$210 worth of equipment and a forward \$200. Equipment must come high in the United States. The Edmonton Arena has the largest ice surface in Western Canada. It is larger than Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, and the same size as the Olympia in Detroit — 210 x 85.

And should you have a question or a query or an argument to settle, drop us a line care of the Farm and Ranch

200 Attendance at Farm Course

RED DEER: — An agricultural short course, sponsored jointly by the snort course, sponsored jointly by the Red Deer Board of Trade and Alberta department of agriculture, attracted some 200 farmers and agricultural students from the Central Alberta composite high school attended the classes.

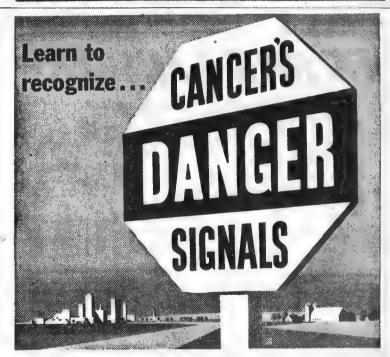
P. D. Hargrave, superintendent of the provincial horticultural station at Procks, gracks, and the provincial control of the provincial horticultural station at

Brooks, spoke on "Horticulture in Farmstead Planning." H. E. Wood, chairman of the Manitoba Weed Commission, dealt with the development of chemical weed control measures. Both lectures were illustrated with films and slides.

and slides.

The second session was concluded with R. Dixon, of the provincial dairy branch, and J. E. Birdsall of the field crop branch, being the principal speakers. J. W. Christian, chairman of the Red Deer Board of Trade's agricultural committee, presided at the meetings. meetings





If you detect any of the following symptoms, see your doctor at once. It may not mean cancer, but if it should, remember that most cases can be cured if treated in time.

- Any sore that does not heal particularly about the tongue, mouth or lips. Do not pass it off as "nothing at all." Go to the doctor.
- A painless lump or thickening, especially in the breast, lip, or tongue. Don't wait "to see what happens." Go to the doctor.
- Irregular bleeding or discharge from any natural body opening. Do not wait for pain. Go to the doctor.

- or birthmark. Do not try salves or ointments. Go to the doctor.
- Persistent indigestion. Do not wait for loss of weight. Go to the doctor.
- Persistent hoarseness, unexplained cough, or difficulty in swallowing. Do not assume that it is due to smoking or some other form of irritation which will clear up. Go to the doctor.
- Any change in normal bowel Any change in the habits. Don't attempt to di-Progressive change in the color or size of a wart mole agnose yourself. Go to the doctor.

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PLAN TO ATTEND



The Brewing Industry of Alberta

Manitoba Adopts Hutterite Report

WINNIPEG:—As a result of a special investigation by a Legislative committee, changes will be made in the regulations governing the Hutter-ite settlements in Manitoba.

1. In the field of education, the committee recommends: (a) that Hutterite children be subject to the same standard of education as other Manitoba children; (b) that the Hutterite pupils be encouraged to continue their schooling beyond the minimum requirements of the School Attendance Act; (c) that the duties of School Administrator, School Inspector and Attendance Officer be vested in a single official with jurisdiction over the Hutterite colonies; (d) that "every effort should be made to induce Hutterite communities to use the common public school system, and that the schools in the colonies, where possible, be public administered by the official referred to above, and that they be financed in the manner as other schools under an official trustee.

2. The committee recommends the repeal of certain sections common to each of the acts incorporating Hutterite colonies in Manitoba, which prevent the individual Hutterite from owning property and which prevent any person from leaving a colony and taking with him his fair share of the assets of the colony.

The committee further recommends that a Special Select Committee be appointed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature to consider the question of whether or not legislation should be enacted to establish a procedure by which any person may leave a Hutterite colony whenever he chooses and take with him his fair share of the colony assets.

3. The committee did not consider it wise to recommend any action which might interfere with the fundamental right of every person to purchase land Manitoba where and when he pleases, and therefore would not make any recommendation to the matter of purchases of land in Manitoba by Hutterites.

P.F.R.A. Pastures Still Increasing

SASKATCHEWAN farmers using community pastures operated under the prairie farm rehabilitation act paid an average of \$2.16 per head for livestock pastured during the 1946 season, afficials of P.F.R.A. said in a recent report.

recent report.

Nearly \$5,000,000 was spent on community pastures in the three prairie provinces for the 12-year period ending March 31, 1947. Some of this was used to establish 136 Saskatchewan farmers who were moved from community pasture land and settled in the Rolling Hills area of Alberta. The P.F.R.A. assisted them with travelling expenses, land preparation. The P.F.K.A. assisted them with travelling expenses, land preparation, seeding and feeding. The irrigation project there supplied them with water, and their 1946 yield averaged 45 bushels of oats to the acre, 25 of barley, 16 of flax and two tons of alfalfa hay to the acre.

Community pasture construction planned for 1947-48 included a new 18,000-acre pasture in Langford, Saskatchewan, municipality, and a 5,000-acre extension to the Montrose No. 815 community pasture. Surveys were made of 88 of the 105 Saskatchewan made of 88 of the 105 Saskatchewan municipalities requesting community pastures, and results indicated 2,000,000 acres would have to be enclosed with 3,000 miles of fencing, and total cost of development would be \$2,500,000.

Sixty-five per cent of successful candidates to West Point and Annanolis are former Boy Scouts.

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2 headblocks on 16 ft. Carriage _ \$760.00 headlocks on 16 ft. Carriage \$860.00 headblocks on 29 ft. 2 sections 8 ft. and 12 ft.... \$880.00

Track ways consist of 3 sections 16 ft. long 4" x 6" fir, cross braced and re-in-lorced with through bolts. Easily assembled and Vee track mounted. Shipping weight about 4,000 lbs.

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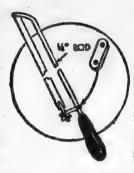
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HandyDevices

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine."

NARROW HACKSAW FRAME ALLOWS WORKING IN CLOSE QUARTERS

FOR working in restricted places where a regular hacksaw will not enter, this improvised saw frame will solve the problem. It consists of a ength of rod and a piece of flat iron in which two holes are drilled, one to permit it to slide snugly over the rod and the other to take a slotted bolt. The rod is bent at one end and is slotted to take blade, which is held by a retaining screw. The other end of the blade is held by the bolt, which in turn is held in the piece of flat iron by a wing nut. When the nut is tightened, this piece is pulled at an angle and prevented from sliding on the rod, allowing the blade to be tightened.





RUBBER-SHEATHED DRENCH BOTTLE

WHEN drenching a sick row or horse, the danger of the animals breaking the neck of the bottle and swallowing a piece of glass is overcome by fitting the bottle with a rubbber-hose extension as shown. This method simplifies drenching, as the hose is inserted in any part of the animal's mouth.

MACHINE BOLT HELPS DRIVE NAILS IN HARD-TO-REACH PLACES

WHEN you have to drive a nail that cannot be reached with a hammer, use a long bolt as a nail set in the manner shown. To prevent the bolt from slipping off the nail, screw off the nail, screw a nut only part way on the bolt so that the end is recessed slightly within the nut, leaving a pocket in which the nailhead will be held.



COLOR PUTTY BEFORE APPLYING **ELIMINATE PAINTING**

WHEN reglazing a window sash and time is a factor, you can save yourself the job of painting the putty later by coloring it before applying. window trim is white, simply add a little white lead or paint and knead it into the putty until the mixture is uniform in color and of a workable con-If too much paint is added and the putty becomes sticky, dust it with a little whiting and work into the putty with the hands. Colors in oil are good for matching purposes.

HOW TO IMPROVE A SOLDERING IRON

THE seemingly difficult task of soldering from the underside of the work, and keeping the solder on the upper side of the iron, is a trick known to many tinsmiths. For this work, it is better to shape the iron like a chisel, drawn narrower at the point than at the shoulder of the bit. Then, on the upper surface near the tip, cut a small depression just large enough to hold a drop of solder. Tin only the upper side of the iron, being sure that the other



WIRE MESH APPLIED AT CORNERS RODENT-PROOFS **POULTRY HOUSE**

three sides do not retain solder.



wire mesh is applied to joining sections of a poultry house, it will help keep the building free of rodents. ceiling line as well as the corners. The

mesh should be about 24 inches wide and bent down the center. It should be well nailed.

FUEL TANK SHOULD BE DRAINED IF TRACTOR IS STORED

SHOULD you find it necessary to put a tractor in storage or keep it idle for an extended period of time, it's best to drain the carburetor and fuel strainer of gasoline. Otherwise there is a gumlike substance that will deposit on these parts as the gasoline evaporates and this will impair the operation of the motor. To compare different gasolines and determine which contains the most gum, place several kinds in shallow dishes and let The mesh is applied at the floor and them evaporate. Then compare the deposits that are left.

SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY blished 1831. . Dopt. D-98, Prests

"Oldat 40, 50, 60?" - Man, You're Crazy

MR. FARMER, IT'S UP TO YOU NOW!!

This is Your Opportunity To Help Yourself!!

Legislation is before Parliament at Ottawa to extend government monopoly of wheat marketing to include oats and barley. If enacted YOU WILL BE COMPELLED TO SELL YOUR OATS AND BARLEY AS WELL AS YOUR WHEAT TO THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD.

However, to make this monopoly effective, it may be necessary that each provincial legislature pass a law permitting this government monopoly.

So this is your opportunity to protest against the extension of the monopoly. You were not given an opportunity to protest against the wheat monopoly. But You Can AND SHOULD make protest now. Those who favour the monopoly are working tooth and nail to get control over your grain. You must fight against them with all your

IF YOU DON'T PROTEST NOW, and your neighbours, of like mind, don't protest now, you may have only yourself to blame. Provincial Legislatures may fall in line with Parliament and all those dependent upon grain growing for a living will be absolutely in the power of political pressure groups and so-called "farm leaders".

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has endeavored to show wheat growers what monopoly has cost them. Controlling prices for wheat was a war measure. Nobody grumbled about that. But the monopoly was extended to peace times without even asking the consent of wheat growers, who, as a result, have lost hundreds of millions of dollars. They shouldered the burden, instead of it being paid by ALL THE TAXPAYERS.

If the Government monopoly is extended to oats and barley another link will be forged in the grain growers' Chain

YOU SHOULD LOOK AHEAD

It is the future, not the past, that is now most important to farmers. Think of the dangers that threaten you. No man, and no group of men, is WISE enough or GOOD enough TO BE TRUSTED WITH UNRESTRICTED POWER. "All power tends to corrupt . . . absolute power corrupts absolutely".

Your wheat is now marketed at POLITICAL PRICES and for POLITICAL PURPOSES. Oats and barley are subject to even more political pressure; and since VOTING POWER RESTS WITH CONSUMERS, there will be a constant political battle between producers and consumers . . . and PRODUCERS WILL BE THE LOSERS.

The Grain Exchange has done, and is doing all that it can to uphold the farmer's Freedom of Choice in selling his grain. Let those farmers who wish to sell through the Wheat Board do so; but demand the Right to sell your grain when, where and to whom you choose at prevailing market prices

If you are Opposed to Government Monopoly and Compulsion ACT QUICKLY BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

Write at once, or, better still, WIRE your Provincial Representative in Regina, Edmonton or Winnipeg. State your strong objection to extending Government monopoly to oats and barley. Tell him you want freedom to choose between selling to the Wheat Board or on the free and open market, whichever is most profitable to you. Get neighbours who agree with your views to do it. The more protests received, the better. This may be your last opportunity to help yourself and keep politics out of your grain, but you must ACT QUICKLY — OTHERWISE YOUR PROTEST WILL BE TOO LATE.

WRITE FOR THIS FREE PAMPHLET.

We have published a pamphlet "Just a Minute with the Grain Exchange". It shows what CONTROL OF WHEAT has cost Western farmers, and will indicate what can happen to control of oats and barley. Fill out and mail the coupon below and a copy will be sent BY RETURN, POSTPAID.

The Winnipeg Grain I Winnipeg, Manitoba.	
Please send me your I, myself, may have some	pamphlet "Just a Minute with The Grain Exchange". questions to ask you.
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Horses that have been idle all winter are soft, and when heavy spring work starts they will sweat excessively and weaken. They need advance daily exercise to harden them up—and, equally important, the thick coat of long hair should be clipped off. They don't overheat in short hair, and they dry off quickly so they don't chill at night. Easier grooming. More pep.



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International Wheat Agreement

THE representatives of 36 world nations, meeting at Washington, D.C., finally worked out a world wheat Announcement to that agreement. effect was made on March 6th. The agreement will have to be ratifled by the governments of the various countries concerned.

The agreement is to extend over five crop years, beginning August 1, 1948. and provides for the annual sale of 500 million bushels of wheat by Canada, the United States and Australia to 33 importing countries at price ceilings and floors based on number one northern wheat in store at Fort William, as follows:

,		
	Price	Price
	Ceililng	Floor
1948-49	\$2.00	\$1.50
1949-50		1.40
1950-51		1.30
1951-52	2.00	1.20
1952-53		1.10
The ennual me		quotes all

The annual marketing quotas allocated the three wheat exporting nations are as follows:

	Canada		230,000,000	bus.
ļ	United States	1	185,000,000	bus.
ļ	Australia		85,000,000	· bus.
				- 2

Total . . 500.000.000 bust

Argentina and Russia refused to participate in the agreement.

The exporting nations agree to supply the volumes of wheat allocated as mentioned above within the stipulated price ranges, and the importing nations agree to buy within the price ranges, the following quantities of wheat:

		Bushels.
	Afghanistan	735,000
	Austria	18,739,000
	Belgium	23,883,000
	Brazil	19,290,000
	China	
	Colombia	2,205,000
	Cuba	8,267,000
	Czechoslovakia	1,102,000
	Denmark	1,470,000
	Denmark Dominican Republic	735,000
	Ecuador	1,102,000
	Egypt	6,981,000
	France	35,824,000
	Greece	18,739,000
	Guatamala	367,000
	India	27,557,000
	Ireland	13,227,000
	Italy	36,743,000
	Lebanon	2,756,000
	Liberia	37,000
	Mexico	7,349,000
	Netherlands	30,680,000
	New Zealand	5,511,000
	Norway	7,532,000
	Peru	4,042,000
	Philippines	6,246,000
I	Poland	1,102,000
	Portugal	4,409,000
	South Africa	6,430,000
	Sweden	2,756,000
	Switzerland	7,349,000
ì	United Kingdom	
į	Venezuela	2,205,000
1		

Breeders' Notes

Pincher Creek Cattle Sales

The Pincher Creek Community Auction in March reported sales of 366 head of cattle for \$45,562.23.

Top prices obtained were:

			-	
Steers	\$15.90	to	\$16.60	
Heifers	14.80	to	15.90	
	11.35	to	13.50	
	13.50		13.85	
Bulls	10.75	to	10.80	
Front .				

In recent years Alberta has become quite a stronghold for Jersey cattle. Some of the outstanding producing and show herds of Canada are located and show herds of Canada are located in Alberta. Recently the Canadian Jersey cattle Club at Toronto, Ontario, reports that some outstanding records have been completed in the herds of P. T. McKee, Dunstable, Alta., and Lemuel S. Cole, Vegreville, Alta.

The highest record cow reported is Mildred's Kentucky Lass —146303—, a Mildred's Kentucky Lass —146303—, a four-year-old cow bred by D. F. Haire, Edmonton, Alta. Lass went on test as a junior four-year-old, and in 365 days produced 12,241 lbs. of milk, 737 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 6.02%. of fat, with an average test of 6.02%. If Lass freshens in time she will be awarded both Silver and Gold Medal Certificates by the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. Sultan's Ramona, also in Mr. McKee's herd, has produced as a junior three-year-old in 334 days 8,593 lbs. of milk, 502 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 5.88%. Mascot's Oxford Ramona 2nd —121068— has produced as a six-year-old in 305 days 7,584 lbs. of milk, 463 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 6.10%. All these cows are age test of 6.10%. All in Mr. McKee's herd. All these cows are

In the herd of Lemuel S. Cole, Cedarine Blonde Toots —138088— has produced as a senior three-year-old in 305 days 8,861 lbs. of milk, 536 lbs. of oxford Sir Lily Betty —158766—, a Jersey cow bred by Lemuel S. Cole and owned and tested by Dale W. Cole, of Vegreville, has produced a senior two-year-old record in 305 days of 6,997 lbs. of milk, 347 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 4.96%.

Sun Dance Flyer's Unique -116by Major R. G. May, Calgary, Alta, has completed a six-year-old record in 365 days of 10,689 lbs. of milk, 564 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 5.28%. Unique is a daughter of the junior herd sire at Sun Dance Farm, Frasea Le Rondin Flyer, sire of five tested daughters.

Highly soluble complete fertilizers, called "starter" solutions, applied to young vegetable plantings at transplanting time help young plants to recover from shock of transplanting and result in higher yield per plant.

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National Defence Assumes New **Importance**

By MAUD FERGUSON

OTTAWA: — The boy who wasn't brought up to be a soldier in the 20th Century has had pretty tough sledding with two world wars in twenty-five years and ominous clouds gathering again on the international scene. It is likely that when Defence Minister Brooke Claxton meets parliament on the subject of his department's estimates that the demand will probably be for expansion rather than for retrenchment.

while Canada, with its small population, cannot become a very strong military power, the re-vamping of its three armed services — navy, army and airforce, undertaken last year had the double aim of economy and efficiency. Emphasis was laid on defence research and technical training and research and technical training and plans are now underway for the establishment of an Industrial Defence Board which will have on it representatives of industry, research, and of the three services.

Recruiting is now underway to bring enlistments up to 42,145 officers and men from the total of 34,726 now in existence. The development of

in existence. The development of military reserves is reported and cerminitary reserves is reported and cer-tainly the deterioration of the interna-tional situation should give impetus to the enlargement of military poten-tial in both industry and manpower.

Last year junior matriculation was required of recruits for the armed service, but as the majority of rejections were due to the high educational standard demanded, it has recently been announced that these requirements will be reduced or adjusted to make higher enlistment possible to make higher enlistment possible. Military training courses will be expanded to build up the high technical skill required by the modern service

Under the revised rates of pay which are now uniform in all three services, are now uniform in all three services, the basic pay on entry for an army private is \$58 plus \$54 monthly subsistance allowance if he is living "out" and is not in barracks. He also, of course, gets clothing, equipment and medical care. A warrant Officer, Class 1— the highest non-commissioned rank, gets from \$136 to \$164 a month, plus subsistence allowance of \$70 monthly if he is not living in.

An additional marriage allowance of

An additional marriage allowance of \$10 a month is given the couple occupying "married quarters" supplied by the services; this allowance is \$20 a month for those not living in quarters"

Cattlemen Urged To Co-operate

"TRUCE" to the financial rivalry A among the three beef cattle breed associations was suggested by John Cross of Nanton, who is both a Shorthorn and a Hereford man, at the annual meeting of the Alberta Hereford Association in Calgary.

He said the three associations should work co-operatively, not competitively, in fostering calf club work. The boys and girls were more important than the cattle, he said. He proposed that special prize money and other financial assistance to the clubs be contributed to the three be contributed jointly by the three breeds in proportion to their member-ship, and that breed competition be restricted to quality.

The suggestion was turned over to

the new executive.

Directors Named

Leroy W. Bond of Irricana, association secretary, and Mr. Edgar, Mr. Gould and Mr. Paul were appointed directors to the Canadian Hereford Association and Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gould, Mrs. Crawford-Frost, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Bull and Mr. Bond were nominated to represent the breed on the directorate of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association.

Breeders' Association.
In the absence of Mr. Francis, president, Mr. Paul was chairman.

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Prudent speculators who lack the facilities, and the time to do the necessary research that uncovers profit pointing opportunities MUST, if they are to make profits, seek the counsel of a reliable advisory service.

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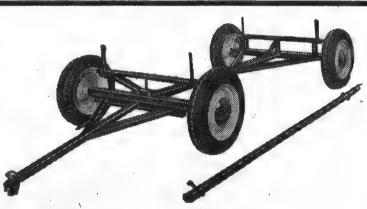
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ALBERTA

Ask About the Famous

DECKER WEED SPRAYER

KILLOWEED 2,4-D.



W. A. Mather has been elected president of the Canadian Pacific Railway following the resignation of W. M. Neal, C.B.E., chairman and president, owing to ill health, it was announced Monday (March 8), following a meeting of the board of directors in Montreal. Mr. Mather was formerly vice-president of the Prairie Region of the C.P.R., at Winnipeg. He has been with the company for 40 years.

Hay Beats Erosion In Australia

NEW form of gully erosion control has been successfully pioneered by an Australian farmer in the Ca-nowindra district of New South Wales.

He used a quantity of damaged bales of hay, unsuitable for stock feed, to build spillways and absorption banks in a deeply-eroded gully which traversed part of his property and which had been bare and unproduc-

The hay bales, suitably placed and secured in position, provided an effec-Excess water filtered tive check. through the bales leaving behind a deposit of silt. In the silt beds the farmer sowed oats, Italian rye and clover and now, he says there is a prolific growth of good feed in many places between the bales.

The growth is having a stabilizing effect on the gully. Erosion has been effectively checked and where formerly a deep, raw gully had been cutting back each year, the ground has healed over and is growing a useful cover of grass.

Agriculture Still Leads

Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce states: "Wheat and flour, taken together, continue their traditional role as Canada's principal export item . . . Although Canada has grown in stature as a manufacturing nation during the past 7 or 8 years, it is evident that the Canadian goods most in demand by other countries are still derived from the production of Canada's great agricultural, forest and mining industries."

The Alberta Rabbit & Cavy Breeders' Association recently held their runual general meeting, when Mr. E. M. Barnes was elected president and the treasurer, Mrs. E. Clapham, and the secretary, Mrs. E. Thornton, were re-elected.

Reports showed that the association Reports showed that the association had had a successful year and much had been accomplished. The unstable wool market had caused some concern but everything possibble had been done and during the ensuing year no efforts would be spared to improve all branches of the rabbbit industry.

The association's main chiest is to

The association's main object is to help all rabbit breeders.

The Farm and Ranch 7/11

PLEASANT JOURNEY

By JOHN ROWLEY

IT WAS one of those all-expense, three-day cruises on which some girls find romance. To Judith Anderson it was more in the nature of a last fling.

"It's a far cry from Iowa," Steve said, wistfully. They stood on the deck looking up to the Golden Gate Bridge and Judith thought that leaving in mid-morning in a drizzle of rain wasn't much like the pictures in the travel folders.

The ship's loud-speaker chanted, "All ashore," and Steve said, "I guess I'd better go." He stood awkwardly, his hair, blond as the tassels on the corn back home, ruffled by the wind blowing up the bay.

Judith pulled his head down and kissed him. It seemed to put him at ease again. "We'll head straight for ease again.



Judith was surprised to find there was no pain

home as soon as you get back. It was time I was getting back to the farm, I don't know how things'll go with me gone . . .

Judith smiled: "It'll still be there." He squeezed her hand. "Wish I was going with you," he told her and ran for the gangplank. Judith stood by the rail, waving. She tried not to ad-mit she was glad he wasn't going.

She returned to her cabin thinking that somehow the whole thing didn't seem so gay and romantic. She was barely twenty-two and she and Steve had been going together ever since high school. He was a fine man, she knew that. He worked hard; his farm was good. .And she was engaged to him. It had happened as a matter of course. But there had been something lacking. Then the trip to the coast had come up . . . some new development in land management which Steve wanted to look into. She had gone along to visit relatives and the cruise idea had popped up.

He sat beside her at dinner. said, "Hello," introduced himself and asked her name. He was tall, goodlooking with black hair, a neat moustache and penetrating eyes. His name was Mark Felton. He seemed much older than she. He was romance in person Prince Charming.

They danced and Judith told him about herself. She minutely described Iowa and her home. She felt she had known him all her life. His easy manners, his attentiveness attracted her. She realized suddenly that she was comparing him unfavorably with

When the party broke up, he escorted her to her stateroom. When she turned to say goodnight, she found herself in his arms. She hadn't meant to kiss him. It just happened.

The passion left her breathless. She wanted to laugh but Mark was so serious that she stifled it. That night she lay awake a long time. It wasn't until then that she realized he had told her very little about himself.

The next morning was all bright sun and calm sea. She looked for Mark eagerly and was relieved that he seemed just as glad to see her. They went ashore at a small Mexican town, ate Mexican food, rode in a gay cart drawn by a donkey. She returned to the ship that night tired and happy. Again he kissed her goodnight. She hadn't vet told Mark about Steve.

The third day they started back.
Judith was sorry to see Mexico fade astern. It had fascinated her . . . and Mark had become a part of that fascination. She wondered if she was falling for him. She loved to hear him tell, in his rich voice, about the places he had been.

After dinner she and Mark became separated in the confusion of passengers' farewells. In search of him; she was about to enter the now deserted ship's library. Suddenly she heard his rich voice. He was telling a story of how he had been stranded in Monterey. She knew it instantly . . . word for word as he had told it-to her. His words were punctuated from time to time by a feminine giggle. he was telling of the time he had been forced to spend a week in a small town in Iowa, describing some of the things Judith had told him about her home town. She remembered that he had told her he'd never been there. Now Mark and the girl were silent. Judith looked into the room. girl was in Mark's arms.

Her resentment was soon displaced by amusement and she was surprised to find that there was no pain. She smiled, remembering a naive girl who had sailed away on a voyage of adventure and romance. Now -- only a few hours away from the skyline of a modern city, she saw him as he really A man, no longer young, with sleek, too black hair. A clerk in an office, perhaps, or a waiter in a swank restaurant. Just another like herself, trying to escape the daily monotony. She felt no anger . . . only faint amuse ment.

Watching the ship dock, she saw Steve in the crowd, his mop of yellow hair standing out like a pumpkin in a cornfield. She laughed; it wasn't really flattering to compare Steve's head with a pumpkin in a cornfield. She was sure of one thing, though. She knew that when she told Steve that he would throw back his head and laugh just as he always did at their little jokes.

She went down the gangplank, secure in the knowledge that life for her

was just beginning . . . and not ending. like the make-believe of a three-day cruise.

"Have a pleasant journey?" Steve asked.

"Very pleasant," she said. Steve kissed her and they headed for his car.

GET READY FOR SPRING!

Have your old woolen material rewoven into fully REVERSIBLE BROADLOOM RUGS. Seamless in widths from 27" to 139 at 95 cents per square foot. Nineteen patterns and colors to choose from.

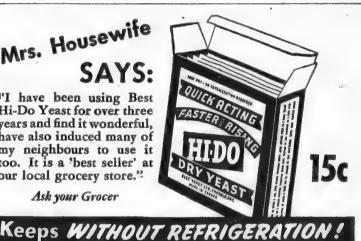
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Ask vour Grocer



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Dependable -- its popularity with Canadian housewives over the years is the best recommendation as

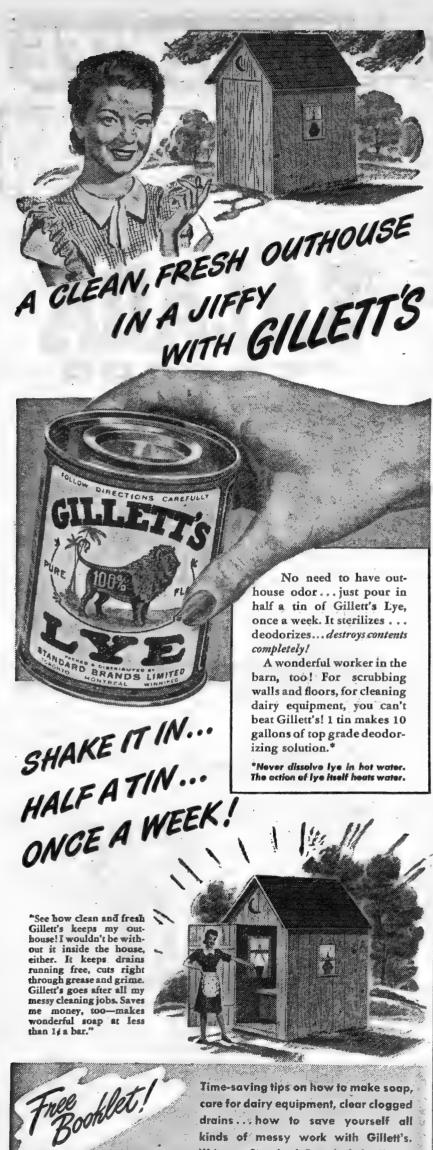
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What's New In Recordings?

CHECKING up on the lists of current recordings, toth popular and concert, we find music to suit everyone's taste, from hot jazz to heavy classical, and from sweet vocal to again-popular revivals. And it all makes for good listening and good entertainment with all given the opportunity to gain at least a smattering of knowledge about every type of music.

The Petrillo ban; which came into effect the first of the year has, of course, halted the production of new songs, but to combat this, the standard manufacturers accelerated their production for some time and are said to have a reasonable supply for at least a year.

In the opinion of one dealer, the ban may prove a good thing, acting as a purge to the whole industry.

British records are now flowing into the country and it is expected that more imports will come from other European countries.

In the meantime, listeners are enjoying a flock of new songs with a nostalgic sprinkling of revivals, "I'm Looking Over a Four Leaf Clover," "Among My Souvenirs," "Mary Lou," and the still-going-strong "Peggy O'Neill."

The solid rhythm of Earl Bostic's Quartette is enjoyed in "Earl's Rumboogie" and "Stomp King" in the hot jazz line while a caricature of jazz jazz line while a caricature of jazz 20 years ago is recorded in Charlie Barnett's version of "Darktown Strut-ters' Ball."

Other recordings on the popular list include the "Too Fat Polka" with Arthur Godfrey, "Ballerina" by Vaughn Monroe, Yvette singing "Secretary Song" with Ted Weems' band and Rose Murphy's version of "I Can't Give You Anything But Love."

Give You Anything But Love.

Two Dinah Shore numbers, that keep up to the singer's high standards, are "At The Candle Light Cafe" and The Best Things in Life are Free. Lena Horne's lovely tones are heard in "I Feel So Smoochie" while on the other side of this particular record, Duke Ellington gives out with "Take Love Easy.

One of the major companies has started a library of the most popular songs from 1917 to 1943 with four alsongs from 1917 to 1943 with four albums, for the years 1928, 1939, 1930 and 1931 already released. Naturally not all of these songs are worth remembering, but among those brightly bobbing up again are "You Took Advantage of Me," "Button Up Your Carecat" "Lover Care Beak to Me." bobbing up again are "You Took Advantage of Me," "Button Up Your Overcoat," "Lover Come Back to Me," "Why Was I Born," "More Than You Know," "With a Song in My Heart," "Time on My Hands," "Sweet Sue," "Nagasaki," "Siboney," "Ain't Misbehavin," and "Three Little Words."
Ray Noble and his orchestra are heard in two songs from the new show

Ray Noble and his orchestra are heard in two songs from the new show "Make Mine Manhattan" with "I Fell in Love With You" and "Saturday Night in Central Park." Another single is "Barnyard Boogie" played by Louis Jordan and his Tympany Five with typical Jordan enthusiasm. The other side, "How Long Must I Wait for You," is much less inspired.

New popular record albums include

New popular record albums include songs from "Good News," the Broadway hit musical of the late twenties; lusty jazz by George Brunis and His Jazz Band which is in reality another personnel of his night-club jazz ensemble; an album by Lee Wiley singing compositions of Harold Arlen; and a set featuring Abe Burrows who specially in the state of the state cializes in composing and singing sa-

cializes in composing and singing satires on popular songs.
When it comes to concert recordings, there are four orchestral suites by 20th Century composers; Jacques Ibert's "Escales", played by the San Francisco Symphony with Pierre Montenus conducting Orchical Presidents. reaux conducting; Ortorino Respighi's
"Festa Romane," played by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormondy; "Masquerade" by Aram Mondy; "Masquerade" by Aram Khatcharourian played by the Boston "Pops" orchestra led by Arthur Fieldler and Morton Gould's "Interplay" given by the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra of Philadelphia.

Maggie Teyte may be heard in a tin which the soprano, accompanied

by an orchestra, delivers six attractive operatic arias in French, all but one from the 18th Century, Harold Han-son's Third Symphony has been reson's Third Symphony has been recorded by the Boston Symphony under Serge Koussevitzky to whom the work was dedicated; and Tschaikowsky's Violin Concerto is played by Erica Morini and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Desire Defaux. Then, there is the version of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony performed by the Cleveland Orchestra under the direction of George Szell and the direction of George Szell and the recording of Mozart's Symphony No. 35 in D, the "Haffner" Symphony, by the NBC Orchestra under Toscan-

Chopin's "Etudes", all 27 of them, are now combined in an album compiled by Alexander Brailowsky whose technique seems to contain the insight

needed for these incomparable works.

Among the lighter concert recordings is Offenbach's "Gaite Parisienne," the music for that ballet, set down by Arthur Fiedler. Francesco Albanese, Italy's foremost singer of Neapolitan songs is heard in another album itan songs, is heard in another album with six selections from the Neapolitan repertoire. Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker Suite" has again been recorded, this time by Andre Kostelanetz; while "The Nutcracker Ballet", the larger work from which the company of the suite is played. poser assembled the suite, is played by the Boston "Pops" Orchestra with Arthur Fiedler conducting. Altogether, it looks like "your's for a musical evening."

l he DISHPAN **PHILOSOPHER**

COMETIMES I feel a feeble urge to take a trip to town and splurge, and maybe buy a crazy hat, or fancy bag or such as that. And though I never did enthuse on hair done up in curlicues it might be kind of nice to sit while someone fixed mine up a bit. And maybe I would stroll around to see what bargains could be found, though cata-logues are hard to beat and mighty easy on the feet. lunch, I guess, a show and then back to the bus and home again!

I wonder should I break away and treat myself to such a day? Should time and money thus be spent when here at home I'm well content? They say change is the spice of life and, goodness knows, a farmer's wife, although her life may be real nice, gets little of that kind of spice.

PINS REPLACED BY SNAP FASTENERS TO HOLD CHAIR DOILIES

IF doilies used on chairs are held by snap fasteners instead of pins, they can be removed more easily for laundering and replaced in the correct position without difficulty. Also, the fasteners will eliminate the possibility of scratching the fingers of children who play on the chairs. One part of a fastener is sewed to each corner of the doily and the other part is sewed in position on the chair.

0 0

When adhesive tape or plaster will not adhere because of cold or because it has dried out with age, just heat it for a few seconds to renew its ad-

AUNT SAL SUGGESTS

Ding, dong, dell! We have some news to tell, Of handy hints and saving stints.

We hope they serve you well.

AND depend upon it, ladies, there are so many small articles around our homes that can serve us very well indeed . . . if we give them half a chance. So often we don't use these very ordinary items as much as we might, until we run out of them. One example is spring clothes pegs. Oh, how we wailed in vain when we couldn't buy these during the war years. But they're coming back on the market again. Not only are they useful for pegging clothes to the outdoors lines, but they come in so handy for inside service too.

One tidy young mother had a towel bar placed conveniently and as she un-dressed her small children she'd peg their clothes to this bar. And so the seed of neatness was planted right there for small Junior.

And maybe you've stretched a wire across one corner of your clothes closet and clipped your skirts onto it with the same true friends . . clothes pegs. What really started me off on this subject of clothes pegs was a purchase I made of some today. They were very swank ones of bright red plastic, but they looked strong and pretty too. Maybe they won't stand all the abuse of the old-time models, but we'll give them a chance to prove their worth.

Do you wear your heels down on the edges? (Take a look and see before replying.) Have you ever thought of hammering thumb tacks around the edges. It helps and still doesn't mark up the floors like heavier heel clips do.

We know that our grocer generally thanks us if we return large paper sacks, but he doesn't expect us to trek back to the counter with every teenyweeny one . . . especially when they come in so handy round the home. Just this last week I saw one neighbor using one to clean her stove (her hand was inside the bag of course) . another lady had one over the mouth of her food grinder to catch the crumbs and a third friend had put a paper bag over the top of each o the lamp chimneys to keep them free from coal dust.

How do you coax little Susie to take nasty tasting medicine, should the occasion arise? Here's a cute trick that might appeal to a youngster . . . and to an oldster too. Rub a piece of ice on the tongue. (This practice might be found advisable for great talkers too . . . sort of stiffen up that active

organ in our mouths.)
Oh, dear, I've forgotten cousin
Annie's birthday! It wouldn't have
happened if I'd used my calendar trick. And that is each month as I tear off the old months sheet and see the clean new one staring me in the face I ask myself, "Now what days do I particularly want to remember this month?" My birthday book soon reminds me of the special dates and these I mark on the kitchen calendar.

One of the most thoughtful women I ever knew lived many miles from any city stores. Yet no birthday or anniversary among her friends went by without a pretty card for the occa-sion. She admitted that when she made her infrequent trips to the city she made a lengthy call at a stationers and replenished her supply of all types of Cards ... not only the usual birthday ones but others including sympathy cards and those of congratulation. No wonder her friends called her "Blessed'.

ple is making muffins. For if you your NAME and ADDRESS,

vigorous beating you know what happens, don't you? They will acquire a coarse texture full of air holes. Slow and easy does it when it comes to

some things . . . especially muffins.

Recently I found a muffin recipe that did call for strong-arm action in the mixing bowl. They were bread dough muffins. They were new to me and I hope to you, too.

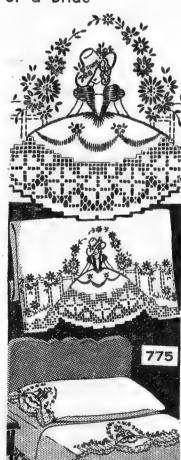
Raised Muffins

1 cup milk, 1/2 cup sugar, 3 tblsps. shortening, 2 tsps. salt, 1 pkg. quick-acting yeast, ½ cup lukewarm water, 2 eggs, 3½ cups sifted all-purpose

You follow the method pretty much as for any bread . . . only this is not kneaded. You scald the milk and pour it over sugar, shortening and salt, while the yeast is softening in the lukewarm water. Add this to milk mixture. Beat eggs well and add them. Then add about one-half of flour and beat this well, too: Add the rest of flour and beat until smooth. (Aren't these the beatinest muffins?) Let dough rise in warm place until double size. Then beat again! greased muffin tins two-thirds full. Let dough rise in pans until double in size. Bake in moderate oven about 25 minutes. Makes 11/4 dozens. Note:-If your family and friends don't rave about these, have their heads examin-

Bye bye for now . . . and every good

For a Bride



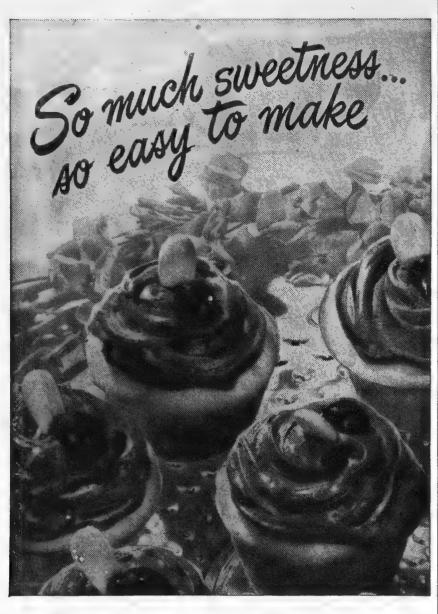
GIVE a modern bride a trousseau of beautiful linen embroidered and crocheted with this Old-Fashioned Charming, easy, needlework.

Old-Fashioned Girl. Pattern 775 has transfer of a 7 x 9 in. motif; two $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 in.; crochet directions.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in coins '(stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Re-There is such a thing as working view, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alta. too hard at a task. One glaring exam- Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER,







Rich...light...tender_made with Magic!

• They're sweet . . . they're sumptuous . . . they're easy to make! A really-and-truly dream dessert, these Magic Chocolate Cup Cakes are a happy ending to any meal!

The real secret of their fluffy, feathery texture is Magic Baking Powder. Pure, wholesome, dependable . . . Magic always helps insure perfect results. Get Magic today!





A PRIL is out of the old Latin aperio, meaning open, the month when spring is expected to open. The month of showers, downpours, thaws, freezes, dazzling sunshine, young grass, tender leaves, bird-song, all of which adds up to prairie spring. April, being a month of proverbial fickleness, of variability and inconstancy, has given us the term "April Folly." And in fact, April dedicates its first day of fools — the word "fool" as the dictionary shows, is a surprisingly useful one in our language. We have fool-proof, fools-cap, fools-gold, fools-paradise, gooseberry-fool, the latter a dessert of stewed goosedelicious berries and whipped cream, but how the fool comes in I do not know. other references are understandable.

Spring does not come to Alberta with fanfare. It is not ushered in with a flambuoyant display of blossoming shrubs and fruit trees as in our next-door province. It comes with the rasping note of the crow and shrill chirp of the robin. There is no set time, despite printed dates. Spring comes when spring comes, and that is when winter leaves the first unguarded door open. Then the rush is on. Word is given for the hardy yet dainty and graceful crocus to push its head out of the hard ground and light up the dull prairie grass like mauve lamps by the thousand. There is a landscape to change overnight, and somehow it is done. Dawn upon dawn a new scene awaits the eye of the most indifferent observer, with what a wealth of color for the one who does observe. Spring comes with her leaves and newest favors, treading on the heels of reluctant, blustery March.

If I were a cynic I might regard it all as a worn-out miracle, dulled by repetition, after all the spring-times I have seen, and always this one holds an extra thrill and a greater joy than the others.

The robin who has just set up housekeeping in a last year's nest, is scurrying over the brown grass in the front yard, doing his morning shopping. He is a skilled provider of breakfasts; his super-sensitive ear, as well as eye, discovers the early worm. Perhaps a faint stirring in the ground, a minute vibration, gives him the clue. Often, when gardening, I have watched a robin pick up six or eight worms in a row, and hasten with them to the hungry family waiting for daddy to bring home the bacon.

The days are gaining in warmth and light. They are becoming mellower, with no sharp-edged wind to remind us of winter. Now that the nights are shorter we realize how gloomy- and lifeless this world would be without the soft, silent, warm radiance that flows through chill space to replenish the earth and comfort its inhabitants. Contrasting its power with our manmade lights, electricity and the incandescent tube are like cold mirrors. This power of the earthly source of light and heat is beyond our understanding even had we the mental ability or unlimited time to study them. As it is, the incessant cares brought by the turmoil of our own world are too much for us.

Oh, well - let's straighten out the welter of garden tools in the shed and clean up the spade and hoe and rake, just in case-

Rice Is Here Again

HERE'S good news for cooks! Rice is back on the market again, and it is unlikely that the consumer will experience any shortage in the near

future.

Rice has usually been thought of in Canada as a dessert food either plain or with raisins and other dried fruits, but actually it is the ideal "budget balancer" providing variety in the menu. Rice may be used in curries and stew using the cheaper cuts of meat; it is a pleasant addition to soups and fried rice cakes offer a welcome change from the ever-present potatoes. Here are a few rice recipes you might like to try just for a change:

MOCHA RICE PUDDING

1/2 cup uncooked rice

cup milk tsp. salt

square unsweetened chocolate

cup strong coffee

cup sugar

cup seedless raisins

cup whipping cream, whipped Wash rice and cook with milk and salt in top part of double boiler for 20 minutes, or until rice is tender. Melt chocolate in the coffee. Add sugar and chocolate mixture to rice and cook for 5 minutes. Remove from fire and allow to cool. Fold in raisins and whipped cream. Chill thoroughly. Serve in sherbet glasses and garnish with whipped cream. Serves 8.

SPANISH RICE

4 slices bacon, diced

cup chopped onion

cups cooked rice tsp. salt

 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. pepper $\frac{2}{2}$ cups tomatoes $\frac{1}{2}$ cup buttered bread crumbs

Cook bacon and onion until brown. Add rice, salt, pepper and tomatoes. Mix well and pour into an olled baking dish. Cover with crumbs and bake at 375 degrees F. for 30 minutes.

PORCUPINES

1 lb. ground round steak

1 in. ground round steak

1/2 cup uncooked rice
1 tsp. minced onion
1/2 tsp. salt
2 cups tomato soup or solid pack tomatoes

Mix uncooked rice, meat and seasonings together. Form into small balls. Place in deep baking dish, and cover with the seasoned tomato. (A bay leaf, a small amount of onion, salt, and pepper may be needed to season the tomatoes.) Bake at 350 degrees F. for about 1 hour. Serves 6 to

ALIAN BAKED RICE

3 cups cooked rice

½ cup grated cheese ¼ cup chopped pimento

1½ cups tomato juice 2 tsps. salt

1/2 tsp. pepper

Mix ingredients thoroughly and pour into baking dish. Cover the top of the pulp left from straining the tomatoes. Bake for 30 minutes at 375 degrees F. Serve hot.

BACON RICE MUFFINS

12 strips thinly sliced bacon

egg cup milk

1 cup mink
1 cup cooked rice
1½ cups flour
4 tsps. baking powder
½ tsp. salt

Current jelly

Line 12 oiled mustin pans with the strips of bacon. Beat egg, add milk and rice; mix thoroughly. Add flour sifted with salt and baking powder. Fill pans 2/3 full. Bake at 425 degrees F. 25 to 30 minutes. Turn upside down to serve, and top each with a teaspoonful of currant jelly. Yield 12.

Only 1 per cent of the husbands in the United States like to dance and only one-fifth of 1 per cent are considered to be good dancers by their wives according to a recent survey.

ARE you a failure in an emergency? phic Arts Bldg., Calgary, The time Tommy burned his finger, the day Janie came home with poison ivy - were you just helpless?

household **émergencies** Meeting should be a part of every homemaker's routine.

Take the matter of burns. are divided into three classes: first, second and third degree burns.

First degree is a simple reddening of the skin which may be treated with butter, a 5% tannic acid solution, or a paste made of bicarbonate soda



There are several comwater mercial jellies containing 5% tannic acid which it might be wise to keep on hand.

Second degree burns are characterized by oozy blisters and third degree are those where actual charring of the skin takes place. In these, the best thing is to put the victim to bed, cut off the clothing if necessary and keep the patient warm with hot water bags.

The burned area may be covered with sterile cotton saturated in bicarbonate of soda and water. This is ooling and easy to remove when the doctor comes.

Farm and Ranch Review realizes the need for sound home nursing instruction and so has prepared a 40page booklet to help you meet home emergencies. Chapters on post-operative convalescence, care of baby, nursing contagious diseases.

Send 30 cents (coin) for "Practical Instruction For The Home Nurse" to Farm and Ranch Review, Reader Service, Calgary, Alta. Print name, address, booklet title and No. 81.



Now is the time for all you good homemakers to start your new spring slipcovers.

And your first problem is selecting the best material. For summer, you have a choice of chintz-glazed and unglazed, cretonne, cotton poplin, gingham, heavy unbleached muslin, linen, percale, striped ticking, sail cloth.

Whatever your choice, buy the best you can afford. It is no economy to buy inferior material for slipcovers. They will fade or wrinkle and become coarse and soft when laundered.

Take the type of furniture into consideration. A patterned chints or gingham is good for a "homey" Coionial wing chair. Linen or moire best suits the more elegant "Queen Anne" chair.

Make your slipcovers with the easy fit-pin-cut method as described in our Reader Service booklet No. 35. Trimmings, seam-finishes, chair-pads, upholstered covers graphically illustrated and explained step-by-step.

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SEND 30c in coin or postal note for your copy of No. 35, Making Slip Covers Successfully, and No. 81, Practical Instruction for the Home Nurse, or any booklet listed below to the Reader Service, Farm and Ranch Re-view, Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alta. Be sure to write plainly your name, address and the name and number of the booklet. Each booklet, 30c.

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Teddy-bears for crib or carriage Pattern 705 has transfer of cover. 17 motifs 2 x 2 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 in.

New, improved pattern makes needlework so simple with its charts, photos, concise directions.

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Here's Good News!

Are you between the ages of 38 and 52 and going through that trying functional 'middle-age' period peculiar to women? Does this make you suffer from hot flashes, feel clammy, so nervous, irritable, weak? Then no try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms! It's famous for this!

Many wise 'middle-age' women take Pinkham's Compound regularly to help build up resistance against this distress.

Pinkham's Compound contains no opiates—no habit-forming drugs.



It helps nature (you know what we mean!). This great medicine also has what Doctors call a stomachic tonic effect.

NOTE: Or you may prefer LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S TABLETS with added from

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Learn To Circulate In Your Community

By ANN BARRETT

"IF you can learn the gentle art of circulating," confided a woman, recently, "you will never become bor-And, she added, "Believe me, I ought to know as I have lived in this community for the past twenty years, attending Women's Institute conventions, quilting bees, Red Cross meetings, as well as taking part in the ever changing "Farm-Picture" of berry-picking, hoeing, planting picking tomatoes."

True this is, for if you too will just think awhile of the dynamic people in your group, who you always like to seek out for their knowledge and experience, their love and deeper understanding of things, and their help in a time of emergency. They are the ones who can give you a different slant on a problem that positively shrinks out of sight after you have talked it out with them.

Quilting Bees

Keeping the interest high in the home occupations is an important factor to consider in these days of rising prices and decontrolled uncertainties, and this was brought to us vividly by circulating ourselves down Vermilion way, the other day. the women meet every week together during the long winter days. Some to sew bright pieces of goods into attractive coverlets, and whether it is the clubs which produce such skilful quilters or the quilters which produce the clubs, at any rate, the women have taken up the art of quilting and stitching with inherent skill.

The personal pride which the quilters take in their work and the high standard of workmanship they have set for themselves have made their product something which everybody will hope to possess. For they are wider and longer than the ordinary double-bed blanket, to withstand the rigors of the winter weather, and it is claimed by their makers that they are quilted more closely and padded more thickly, than any that is made elsewhere.

No home-craft industry can beat this for a good-old-get-together hobby, and quite frequently it is the custom when a householder is in need of bedding, for the makers all to get together and make one quilt in record time.

Livable Kitchens

Breathes there a woman whose interest doesn't quicken when she hears about plans to make her kitchen more efficient and more livable? That is particularly true of the rural woman, whose kitchen, is frequently a kitchenliving room combined.

We were able to snatch a few ideas the other day from a rural visitor in our community who found them usable in her own home.

She is one of the fortunate farm homemakers who has a large kitchen and has grouped her working area carefully to step-saving efficiency. She has designed a hood over the coal range to collect surplus steam and heat. There is plenty of room for a table if the family meal is to be served there, also a bright nook for the weaving-loom, which has casters and it can be moved into the livingroom or dining-room if desired.

Many rural women today are learning to weave, if they have not already learned, and it gave us some new ideas about the casters, on the loom which makes it easier to move about in the home.

Another device to suit the needs of the homemaker, picked up on this oc-

casion from this interesting visitor in our midst, was a rubber removable hose spray that she has attached to her tap in the sink, which she says is most handy for rinsing dishes and cleansing fruits and vegetables.

Herrefficient kitchen also possesses plenty of shelf and cupboard space in fact, even to the space under the sink, is lined with shelves of various kinds and sizes for pots and pans, cutlery, and everything is within handy reach.

Easy-to-Make Ice-Box

Recently when our own group were working together packing food parcels for overseas, one of our neighbors told of how she made an emergency icelbox when she had no refrigerator.

It may sound old-fashioned, but we were told that it is wonderful in freezing desserts and generally keeping perishable food in order. It is easy to make too.

Take a 14-lb. biscuit tin box, then place a slightly smaller tin box inside this, preferably so that there is a space of about an inch between the two. Fill this space with cuttings of felt, then solder a strip of tin over the gap, so that there is now a box with an inner lining. Line the lid in the same way by soldering the smaller lid to the larger one.

The bottom of the box should then be filled with ice, and a wire cake grid placed on top of it, with the feet up-

Food to be kept cool and fresh can then be placed on this grid, which can be easily removed when it is necessary to renew the ice in the ice-box. Be sure to keep the tin lid always in place.

So Keep Circulating, you too, may be able to pick up some practical schemes for the Home!

Woollens Last Longer When Brushed Often

COMMON sense care of woollen garments will keep them smart and new-looking for many seasons.

Brush woollens carefully with a firm-bristled brush after each wearing. Open the pleats and brush between them in a straight downward line. Brush into seam lines, under lapels, and any other place where there may be rubbing action which will wear out material.

garment two days in a row. When you hang your clothes in a closet, don't "jam" them in tightly. Allow Try not to wear the same woollen plenty of "breathing-space." garment will hold its shape and resist wrinkling to some degree if it is gently shaken out and hung up with plenty of room for motion im-mediately after wearing. Protect the fit of shoulder lines by using broad well-shaped hangers which allow clothing to hang in natural folds.

0 7 0

FIT FEET

Bunions, corns and callouses come from shoes that don't fit - are too wide or too narrow, too long or too short, or in other ways do not conform to the natural shape of the foot. Canadian public health authorities advise that, once you find a shoe-clerk who knows how to fit your feet you put his name and address in your memo book, beside those of the family physician and your dentist. He, too, can help you to health.

- 1 beef kidney ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb.)
- to 11/2 lbs. stewing beef
- 2 tablespoons fat
- 1 cup sliced onions
- 1/4 cup flour
- 2 cups boiling water
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper 2 cups mashed potatoes

Wash kidney, cut away fat, tubes and membrane. Cut kidney and beef in 1-inch pieces. Dredge with flour. Brown in fat. Slowly add boiling water stirring constantly until gravy is smooth. Add onions, salt and pep per. Cover tightly and simmer slowly until meat is tender - 11/2 to 2 hours. Serve in a casserole or deep platter, topped with mounds of mashed potatoes. Six servings.

GROUND BEEF, TOMATO PIE CORN AND

- 4 tablespoons fat
- 2 tablespoons chopped onion
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 1 pound ground beef
- 2 cups canned tomatoes
- 2 cups canned corn
- 1 teaspoon brown sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon curry powder 1 tablespoon salt
- teaspoon pepper
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika 8 baking normalika
- baking powder biscuits

Melt fat in large frying pan, add onion and fry until lightly browned. Add meat and brown thoroughly. Add flour and mix well. Add tomatoes, and corn. Cook until mixture boils. Add brown sugar, curry powder, salt and paprika, Mix well. Cover and simmer 15 minutes. Serve stew on a platter surrounded by baking powder biscuits. Six to eight servings.

BAKED EGGS IN CHEESE SAUCE

- 3 tablespoons fat
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- Few grains pepper 1/4 teaspoon dry mustard
- 11% cups milk
- 34 cup grated cheese 3 slices toast
- 6 eggs

Melt fat in top of double boiler, stir in flour, salt, pepper, and mustard. Stir in milk gradually and cook over water, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Add cheese and stir until melted. Cover the bottom of a greased shallow baking dish with lightly buttered toast triangles, having buttered side down. Pour half of sauce over toast. Carefully break eggs into sauce, spacing them evenly. Cover with remaining sauce and bake in moderately slow oven, 325°F., for 15 to 20 minutes, or until eggs are

cooked. Six servings. EGGS A LA KING

- 2 tablespoons minced onion
- 3 tablespoons fat
- 1/2 cup mushrooms, sliced
- tablespoon chopped green pepper CUE FOR COOKS:
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 11/2 cups milk
 - 2 tablespoons chopped pimiento Salt and pepper
 - 6 hard-cooked eggs
 - 1 egg yolk

Cook onion in fat 5 minutes. Add mushrooms and green pepper and cook until mushrooms are delicately browned. Blend in flour. Add milk and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Cook 10 minutes. Add pimiento, seasoning and hard- fast, if molded in custard cups, then cooked eggs, cut in quarters. some of the sauce over beaten egg cream, makes a quick dessert.

minute. Serve on toast. One-half cup green peas may be added in place of green pepper and pimiento. Six servings.

CHEESE SCRAMBLE

- 1 tablespoon fat
- 1 cup grated cheese
- 1/2 cup condensed tomato soup
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika
- 1/3 cup sour cream
- 1 teaspoon cornstarch
- 2 tablespoons cold water
- 1 cup canned peas, beans or corn
- 1/4 cup chopped sweet pickle

Melt fat in top of double boiler. Combine cheese, soup, egg, salt, paprika and sour cream. Add to melted fat and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until cheese is melted and mixture is smooth. Blend cornstarch with cold water and add to hot mixture, stirring until thickened. Add drained vegetables and chopped pickle. Heat thoroughly. Serve on toast triangles and garnish with chopped parsley. (The sour cream may be omitted and no thickening will be required.) Six servings.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING

- 1 tablespoon gelatine
- cups milk
- 6 tablespoons (11/2 squares)
 - grated unsweetened chocolate
- egg yolks
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon salt 2 egg whites
- tablespoons sugar
- Few drops peppermint flavoring

Soak gelatine for 5 minutes in 1/4 cup milk. Place remaining milk in top of double boiler and scald. Add soaked gelatine, grated chocolate and stir until chocolate melts. Beat egg yolks with 3 tablespoons sugar and salt. Pour hot chocolate and continue cooking until mixture coats a spoon. Chill until partially set (about 45 minutes). Beat with rotary beater until light and fluffy. Beat egg whites until stiff and add the remaining 2 tablespoons sugar and flavoring. Fold into chocolate mixture and pour into a moistened mould. Chill until set and serve with cream. Six servings.

PEANUT BUTTER APPLE SPREAD

- 1 cup peanut butter
- 1/2 cup apple sauce
- 1/2 cup chopped fresh apple

Mix peanut butter with the apple Add fresh chopped apple. Spread on whole wheat bread.

Yield: Enough for 8 large sandwiches.

Note: -If desired, apple sauce may be omitted and peanut butter blended a little mayonnaise or salad dressing and chopped fresh apple.

COOKING such vegetables as pota-toes with their skins on will retain an appreciable amount of healthgiving Vitamin C. Frying, escalloping and mashing potatoes destroys almost all their Vitamin C content, and health experts recommend that Canadians cook them by boiling, steaming or baking.



The cereal remaining from break-Pour unmolded and served with fruit and



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